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Yugo Mediation Fainter; Ten Axis Sailors Indicted; Massawa's Fall Expected

The World's Day—April 2, 1941

In the Balkans: Mussolini Mediation Fades

Yugoslav situation remained serious as Italy appeared to have given up all hope of possible mediation by Premier Mussolini between Berlin and Belgrade. [Page 4.]

A royal decree of yesterday abolishing the Yugoslav Senate was annulled, apparently because of its unpopularity.

Yugoslav Minister to Berlin Ivo Andritch, who has been in Belgrade for two days to report, has returned to Berlin.

German Minister to Belgrade Viktor von Heeren gave a full report to the Berlin authorities on the Yugoslav situation.

Sixty German diplomatic representatives still remained in Belgrade, but they have removed the swastikas from their cars and are preparing themselves for a siege.

New England: Ten Germans Indicted

A Federal Grand Jury at Boston late today indicted five officers and five crewmen of the German tanker Pauline Friederich on charges of conspiracy to tamper with motor power and instrumentalities of a navigating vessel and to damage to auxiliary machinery. [Earlier story: Page 13.]

Plans to improve and expand 35 New England airports at a cost of $14,016,429 were disclosed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. [Page 13.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall reappointed Garrett S. Hoag as Director of the State Division of Liquidation of Closed Banks. [Page 13.]

A proposal to change the start of Massachusetts' fiscal year from Jan. 1 to July 1 gained added support. [Up and Down Beacon Hill: Page 15.]

Grace Moore, in Boston for a Metropolitan Opera appearance, gave her views on opera singing. [Details and picture: Page 14.]

A legislative proposal for a State income tax in Connecticut stirred strong opposition.

In Africa: British Expect Fall of Port

Fall of Massawa, Eritrean port on the Red Sea and last big objective of the British campaign in Eritrea, was expected by British military sources in Cairo at any minute. [British push on in East Africa: Page 7.]

A German freighter and an Italian destroyer seeking to escape from the Eritrean port of Massawa, object of Britain's land drive, were intercepted by British naval forces, and the destroyer sunk.

In Libya British advanced forces were officially reported to be withdrawing northeast of Mersa Brega, which the Italians claimed to have seized.

In Washington: $50,000 Garden Seed for Finns

Potential food relief in the form of $50,000 worth of garden seed is being prepared for shipment to Finland by the American Red Cross.

The Senate approved unanimously a $4,389,000,000 supplemental defense appropriations bill after amending it to provide for Army and Navy purchases of Argentine canned beef and other foreign products under restricted circumstances.

The annual cherry blossom festival will be held this year April 12 and 13.

The Federal Communications Commission ordered an investigation of long-distance telephone rates of the vast Bell system, directing the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and 21 associated companies to show why their long distance rates should not be reduced.

President Roosevelt signed a $191,478,544 deficiency appropriaitons bill which included $10,510,000 for building protective works at the Panama Canal. Other items were $75,000,000 to pay obligations incurred in the defense housing program, $23,882,000 for rivers and harbors improvement and $21,980,000 in authorizations for defense vocational education.

The House decided by an overwhelming voice vote to take a ten-day recess beginning tomorrow night and lasting until April 14. Similar action was expected by the Senate.

Far East: Japan Tightens Control on Populace

Japan reorganized its "Imperial Rule Assistance Association" with Premier Prince Konoye as leader in a step regarded as intensifying the Nation's totalitarian controls. [Page 4.]

Industrial co-ordination was sought by Japan in appointment of a Cabinet Minister without portfolio to devote himself to this problem. [Page 4.]

Saigon reports said 5,000 Japanese troops stationed in northern Indo-China during the Japanese mediation of the French-Thailand conflict sailed from Haiphong in the past week for an undisclosed destination.

Japanese were reported moving their modern fixed defense guns from the Haiphong and Hanoi airports, replacing them with older model weapons.

Air and Sea: Weather Curtails Bombing

A lull in air raids resulted when adverse weather kept the RAF at home and restricted German raiding to light attacks on southwest England. London had its twelfth consecutive night without a raid.

Britain acknowledged German air attacks on British airdromes but said that aside from damaged buildings and some casualties the fields were not affected. Germany had claimed that 12 to 14 British bombers and 8 to 10 fighters had been destroyed.

In Rome: Crowd Cheers Matsuoka, Mussolini

Axis talks continued as Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, visited Rome and received the cheers of the public in company with Premier Benito Mussolini on the balcony of the Palazzo Venezio. The Japanese Foreign Minister also paid a visit to Pope Pius XII in the Vatican.

According to Rome 200 Italian schoolboys demonstrated in front of the United States Embassy until dispersed by the police.

'Thirty Days Hath . . . '

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—There was some doubt in the mind of Roy C. Thistle of Sistersville, W. Va., about whether he ever has had a birthday in all these 46 years. He found out that official Tyler County records list his birth date as Sept. 31, 1894. "Thirty days hath September," etc.

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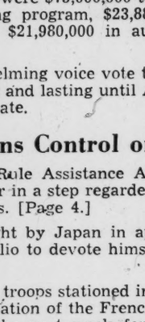
'It Is Freedom'

By Raymond Gram Swing

Commentator



No label that can be glued over freedom for which men have died can hide the reality of it.

It is freedom. And it is individual freedom.

They cared for it and unless you care for it you are going to lose it.

In Commencement Address at Olivet College, June 16, 1940

"America: Slave or Free?" Twenty-sixth article: Page 3

Hearing Urges Annual Session Of Legislature

Biennial system strongly opposed by lawmakers and labor groups as inadequate.

Outspoken legislative opponents of biennial legislative sessions, backed by organized labor, and other groups, today opened a strong campaign for a return to the traditional annual session system.

Insisting that the biennial session system, inaugurated at the 1939 session after the people voted for sessions every two years, did not result in anticipated savings, a sizeable group of legislators and private citizens charged the biennial session system "is unsound in principle" and an act selling "democracy down the river."

The proponents of the return to annual sessions pointed out that a majority of the members in two successive legislatures must approve the proposed amendment which must then be submitted to the voters for approval. Therefore, the earliest possible referendum vote on the issue would come in 1944.

Convention Urged

Miss Florence Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, proposed the shorter course of calling a constitutional convention to consider revision of the entire Constitution.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, urged that the people be given another opportunity to vote on annual sessions, insisting that by 1944 "they will have seen that their right to bring grievances to the General Court has been decreased 50 per cent."

The Labor Federation was one of the chief opponents of the biennial sessions during the campaign of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association and the Massachusetts State Grange for adoption of the constitutional amendment leading to the biennial session system.

Assails Methods

Representative Terrance J. Lomax (D) of Fall River, charged that minority groups pushed through the initiative petition for biennial sessions on the argument that if legislators voted against the amendment they were voting against submission of the issue to the people. By this argument, Representative Lomax charged that the minority group failed to practice what they preached, that is, proper conduct of political officials, honesty, and integrity in public office.

Representative Harry Kalus, (D) of Boston, said the biennial sessions system "is unsound in principle and represents abdication of a function." He added that the annual session system "is the best mode of government as it applies to Massachusetts."

Fall of Duce's Army: Betrayed From Rear

Italy's military forces suffered greatest defeat when caught in cross fire of High Command sabotage and Fascist political sniping—Military dry rot also served to sap armed strength.

'Inside the War'
Twenty-Sixth of a Series

By Saville R. Davis

Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

Italy's Army was in effect betrayed from the rear. The High Command sought to sabotage the war. Premier Mussolini and the Fascist politicians struck back at them just as the fighting began.

Under this withering cross fire, the Army was in a state of collapse before it began to fight.

Here is the story.

Shortly before the Italian attack on Greece, Premier Mussolini summoned Marshal Pietro Badoglio, his Army Chief of Staff.

"We are going to occupy Greece," he announced. "I have spent 150,000,000 lire bribing Greeks in key positions. They will not resist. How many divisions have you in Albania ready to march in? How many do you need for an occupation?"

"Seven are ready," said Marshal Badoglio. "They are enough, if you are sure of yourself and the Greeks don't resist. But I'd rather play safe. I should have 10 divisions more."

"Will it take long?" asked Il Duce.

"Months," was the reply

"Then we can't wait," said Mussolini.

Unprepared for Campaign

Signor Mussolini knew that Marshal Badoglio didn't want to attack Greece. Marshal Badoglio, indeed, was opposed to the entire war. As an Italian nationalist, he was anti-German. As a conservative he was anti-Fascist. As a soldier, he knew his Army was in no position to fight a modern war. He had expected Italy to remain neutral, and therefore hadn't greatly stirred himself getting ready for campaigns. His soldiers in Albania weren't ready.

But Il Duce thought he didn't need those soldiers, and went ahead anyway.

Everyone knows the next chapter of the story which took place at the front.

Meanwhile, back in Rome, as the Italian Armies foundered, the inner circle of pro-German Fascists saw their chance to seize control. Their leader, Roberto Farinacci, had no use for the Army Old Guard leaders who fully controlled the High Command under Marshal Badoglio. Privately, Signor Farinacci called them traitors. He said they would never conscientiously fight this war for the "new order" at the side of Germany. He said it was intolerable that an Army should be against its own Government, and told Il Duce so.

Acted With Germans

Whether Signor Farinacci was acting on orders from Berlin is not certain. It is certain, however, that he worked hand in glove with the Germans. And the Germans considered Marshal Badoglio as an old school Army man, good enough for Ethiopia but no match for modern, mechanized war.

It is equally certain that Signor Farinacci acted on motives of his own. He and the Party leaders were still smarting under their defeat at the hands of Marshal Badoglio and the Army a year before. At that

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Signs Point to Nazi Attack on Russia

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 2—While every sign seems to point to a German attack on Yugoslavia and Greece in the very near future, reports reaching Allied quarters in London from Central Europe stress with the most remarkable unanimity that the Germans are planning to invade the Soviet Union shortly.

Perhaps these reports originate in wishful thinking. They are based in many cases on conversations overheard between German officers—frequently of high rank. Possibly such conversations have been staged deliberately in order to foster the idea that Germany contemplates a move against Russia either to divert attention from Axis designs elsewhere or in the hope of making the Soviets more amenable to Germany's economic demands.

Certainly this may be the explanation. Nevertheless, it is impossible to ignore the converse proposition held by numerous well-informed authorities, that Germany really is preparing to invade Russia.

Here are reasons advanced by those who hold this view: Germany, they say, during the past winter has milked occupied territories almost dry. The present disposition of German forces proves that Adolf Hitler has given up all hope of defeating Britain this summer. He is, therefore, faced with the necessity of finding some new source of food with which to tide the German population through another winter.

Such a source of food, they point out, exists only in the Soviet Union—in the bulging corn bins of the Ukraine.

A further argument, they adduced, is that only a comparatively small portion of the German Army can be used in the Balkan campaign and that it is dangerous to keep large bodies of armed men idle for too long because both their discipline and morale tend to deteriorate.

Matter of Guesswork

Finally, it is suggested that Herr Hitler, for reasons of prestige, cannot merely mark time in a military sphere. He must win constant victories or lose his reputation for invincibility.

It is not forgotten in this connection that in "Mein Kampf" Herr Hitler stresses that German colonies should be confined to Eastern Europe and particularly mentions the Ukraine.

How far Germany really is short of supplies can only be a matter for

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

Americans Give With Big Hand to Populations of Nations at War, Parting With $26,806,718 to March 1—Traffic Manager Needed on This Side

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

No one can say that North Americans aren't generous when it comes to giving time and money to relieve human suffering in other lands.

Department of State records show that between September, 1939, and March 1, 1941, a total of $26,806,718 was collected by 320 organizations in this country to assist the stricken populations of nations at war. All but about $6,000,000 has already been sent abroad—chiefly to Great Britain, but also to France, Greece, Poland, and, some instances, even to Italy and Germany.

On top of these multifarious private efforts, the American Red Cross has transferred to the allied nations and to certain neutrals such as Finland, Spain and China, funds, food, and chapter-produced supplies amounting to approximately $23,000,000.

Americans are finding themselves besieged with appeals. Help Britain. Help China. Help Greece. A Washington society editor counted 176 benefit notices that had passed over her desk. Collectors range from small groups that report no funds raised to the British War Relief Society, Inc., with collections of nearly $6,000,000; Bundles for Britain, with more than $1,056,679; and the British-American Ambulance Corps, Inc., with $1,046,670.

Registration Only Requirement

Up to now, all any individual or group has had to do to start a "fund" has been to register with the Department of State and file a report of collections and expenditures each month. For operating without registering, there is a fine of $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

Only restriction laid down on the fund-collectors is one requiring their gifts to go to private persons or organizations abroad and not to belligerent governments. Under the law, individuals in Germany can receive gifts from groups in the United States. Several pro-German groups as well as impartial religious groups have continued to collect and transmit funds for Germany.

Up to now, collecting relief funds and supplies in the United States has been growing into a big business without much governmental direction. American towns have sent supplies to English towns whose namesake they are. Staffs in fashionable New York designing houses have rushed to do something for their friends in France. Groups of natural scientists have been taking care just of natural scientists. In other words, there has been a certain amount of charity born of sentiment, rather than the real needs of the recipients.

Recently, however, new factors entering into the picture have led President Roosevelt to appoint a committee, headed by Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Belgium and Soviet Russia, to bring more order into American giving.

Impelling Factors

These factors are:

1. Shipping. With more and more ships going to the bottom of the ocean, the British are becoming increasingly careful in allocating cargo space between this country and the British Isles. Getting preference at the present time are the American Red Cross, Bundles for Britain, and the British War Relief Society, all of whom keep in close touch with the British Government and fill needs as they are made known. As soon as the United States begins to ship food, cargo space will be at even greater premium.

2. New defense requirements at home. Army and Navy officials have recently agreed to turn over to six national welfare organizations the job of furnishing adequate recreation for the great mass of young men assembling at the Nation's training camps. These groups, largely dependent on public contributions for their support, are the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Travelers Aid Society, and the National Catholic Community Service.

These groups are frankly anxious lest when they begin to solicit funds they will run up against the reply that people are already giving to European relief all the money and effort they can afford.

Mr. Davies' committee is charged with determining what steps may be taken "to maintain a balance between the facilities available for foreign war relief and the necessities arising under our national defense."

The British have taken the lead in establishing priorities on relief shipments with the appointment of Sir Ronald Lindsay, former British Ambassador to the United States, as chairman of an American Gifts Committee. Sir Ronald's job is to shift British pleas for aid and fix priorities on them so American women won't be sending over baby blankets when it's men shirts the British most need.

What the United States needs now is a traffic manager at this end, not only for the sake of the British, but also for the good of the supporters and beneficiaries of welfare groups at home.

Mary Hornaday

President Ready to Act In Growing Strike Crisis; Ford Workers Walk Out

Strike observers point out matters of conflict behind dispute at Allis-Chalmers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 2 (AP)—Gov. Julius P. Heil, following clashes at the Allis-Chalmers plant here, wired President Roosevelt that the situation was out of control. The management ordered the recently reopened plant closed at the Governor's request. Proposals to certify the strike to the new National Defense Labor Mediation Board were understood to be under serious consideration in Washington.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 2—Here is the background of the Allis-Chalmers strike as given by observers not connected with either side but who have been conversant with the situation as it developed:

Several years ago a capable young electrician named Harold Christoffel worked in the plant at West Allis and was a member of the Works Council which the company organized for employee relations. He and others organized an electrical workers' group as members of the American Federation of Labor. Later they sought a charter to organize all the workers of the 155-acre plant, normally employing about 8,800 men.

"Union Security" Demanded

A. F. of L. officials suspected this leadership of being Communistically inclined and dropped it. Mr. Christoffel and his group went over bodily into the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the formation of that organization in 1936.

Mr. Christoffel, still only 28 years

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Wide World

End of Strike

Farm equipment workers shown jubilantly parading back to work at the Chicago plant of the International Harvester Company.

State Police Are Rushed To Ford Plant

DETROIT, April 2 (AP)—Strike disorders in which a score or more persons were injured near the Ford Motor Company today led to an order from Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner for State police to maintain order there.

The Governor, maintaining close contact with the strike situation from headquarters in a Detroit Hotel where he conferred with State police officials and State Labor mediators, announced he was ordering the full available strength of the State police to attempt to end clashes between strikers and non-strikers.

Officials of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) who called the strike shortly after midnight charging "deliberate provocation" by the Ford management, claimed that the strike was "completely effective."

Unpatriotic Attitude

Harry H. Bennett, Ford Personnel Director, said the strike "shows an extremely unpatriotic attitude on the part of the communistic element to ruin our national defense effort."

Mr. Bennett said that eight men the company returned to their jobs at the request of James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, "ran rampant in the plant, cursing people who didn't feel of

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Hope of peace mounts in soft coal industry as accord seems near at conference.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—President Roosevelt kept in close touch with the Nation's strike situation today, intensified by the Ford walkout at Detroit and the appeal of Gov. Julius P. Heil of Wisconsin for further Federal intervention in the Allis-Chalmers strike at Milwaukee.

A partial rift in the lowering industrial clouds was indicated in word from New York that the soft-coal stoppage, involving some 400,000 miners demanding a flat $1-a-week wage increase, soon might yield to mediation efforts.

The President repeated, through Secretary Stephen Early, that existing Federal mediation machinery will be given a fair test before any Government intervention is ordered in the Allis-Chalmers strike, now beginning its third month.

Proposals to certify the Allis-Chalmers strike to the new Defense Mediation Board are being considered seriously by Labor Department and defense officials.

The President, it was stated, is keeping in close touch with New York negotiations in the soft-coal deadlock and John R. Steelman, chief of the Labor Department Conciliation Service, telephoned the President personally, informing him the negotiations were progressing and expressing hope for an early settlement.

Plant Shuts Down

Behind the scenes activity on strikes was going on and the President was expected to confer shortly with Army, Navy, and defense officials on the new crisis in the protracted Allis-Chalmers strike at Milwaukee where the company again shut down its plant amidst violence, attending its brief reopening, with 37 persons declared injured.

Secretary Early denied for the President reports that Governor Heil had telegraphed to Washington for Federal troops. He said the President could not dispatch troops even if he were disposed to do so unless a formal request were made by the Governor. It is reported, however, that Governor Heil forwarded a request for troops to headquarters of the Sixth Corps Area at Chicago. If so, Mr. Early said the troop call had not been forwarded to the White House.

A growing air of tension was notable in Washington, although Mr. Roosevelt repeated at his press conference April 1 that he opposed antistrike legislation, also opposed by many businessmen and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and that he hoped the union controversies could be settled by the usual machinery of employer-employee agreement without recourse to Federal pressure other than mediation.

Members of the House are restive for action, however, and the signs are that drastic antistrike legislation of a mandatory nature soon may be debated and possibly approved. Judging by Mr. Roosevelt's past statements, he would veto such legislation, it is believed.

Dewey on Way

The Department of Labor assigned James F. Dewey, veteran strike conciliator, to the Ford Motor strike controversy. Mr. Dewey was to fly to Detroit this afternoon from Philadelphia.

Representative Carl Vinson, (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, yesterday filed a bill to amend the Selective Service Act to permit the Government to take over industrial plants if there is "existing or threatened" failure of production on defense orders.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, certified a fifth strike to the new Federal Mediation Board, this on the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company strike, in the State of Washington, involving 1,060 men, where the strike began Oct. 28.

Strike statistics offered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics told of recent walkouts. In February 60,000 workers were involved in strikes, compared to 65,000 in January, but the significant figure, the number of man-days of idleness resulting had jumped from 625,000 in January to 1,000,000 in February. For the five-year period, 1935-1939, the average January loss of man-day strike idleness was 1,012,665, and of February 828,701.

Strikes at plants producing defense items for the Army resulted in the loss of 1,254,701 man-days of labor between Jan. 1 and March 31.

War Department records showed that 645,635 man-days were lost during March, compared with 150,211 in January and 468,855 during February. Delays on Navy and other orders are not included.

Germany Looking East?

By a Staff Artist

Reich's Long Frontier With Russia

Much of this borderland is level ground, making a tempting terrain for the German High Command, which is said to be considering an advance into the fertile regions of the Ukraine.

Advance of Equality for All Urged by Foreign-Born Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 2—The fifth National Conference for Protection of Foreign Born had disbanded today on record as urging as "the very heart of our American democracy maintenance of the principle of equality for all, whether native or foreign born, and regardless of race, color, creed or place of birth." About 300 delegates attended the meetings at the Hotel President. They were reported to represent as many as 3,500,000 persons in the United States, including Spanish, Hungarian, Italian, French-Canadian, German, Lettish, Ukranian, Greek, Polish and Czech groups.

Singled out for denunciatory resolution were anti-alien bills, notably that of Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, which was described as a "concentration camp" measure because of its provision for supervision and detention of any alien against whom a valid warrant of deportation is outstanding; the "discriminatory and dangerous administrative ruling by the Navy Department that foreign born must have been naturalized 10 years or more before receiving their commission"; proceedings to deport Harry Bridges, West Coast maritime labor leader, and attempts to revoke the citizenship of William Schneiderman "because of his political views."

"We call to the attention of the American people the grave dangers to our democratic rights created by the existence of widespread discrimination against the foreign born," the resolutions summary reads. "One of the factors contributing to aggravate the general situation has been during the past year a fundamental reversal of the policy of the Roosevelt Administration in dealing with the problems of the foreign born in the United States."

Decrying this policy as "a disguised attack on the civil and constitutional rights of all Americans" in the name of national defense, the conference called upon "all organizations of the American people to react immediately and independently to every instance of discrimination, terror and victimization."

"We urge," it continues, "that action committees be organized in all communities and in all organizations to bring these issues to the attention of the American people and to organize appropriate action on them whenever and wherever they occur."

The status of the Filipino in American democracy was described by Manuel Buaken, writer and lecturer of Los Angeles, Calif., who charged that Filipinos had been made victims of economic peonage and under-privilege in the United States and denied the right of citizenship.

The Bridges trial was linked in discussion to a drive to "stimulate hysteria and intimidation in order to divide the people and to prevent the expression of opposition to America's involvement in the war" and was the subject of a special paper by Oliver W. Salisbury, Vice-President of the American Communications Association, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate.

Hugh De Lacy, President of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, is the new chairman of the conference directorate. Among the sponsors of this year's sessions were: Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President Emeritus of Mt. Holyoke College; Dr. Christian Guass, Dean of Princeton University; Oswald Garrison Villard, Dr. Gordon W. Allport, Harvard University, and Josephine Truslow Adams, Swarthmore College.

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Land Girls Called To Garden Duties Of Service Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Women's Land Army is coming to town—not just for a hurried visit on a half-day outing, but to work.

In consequence of the many inquiries received from people whose gardeners and handy men have been called up, a considerable section of the Women's Land Army is to operate in urban areas.

"So long as a girl spends two thirds of her working time in food production she is eligible to belong to the Land Army," Mrs. E. Sunderland Taylor, Organizing Secretary of the Suffolk County Committee, said recently.

"These girls are to spend most of their time cultivating kitchen gardens," she went on. "For the rest of the working period they may be doing odd jobs about the house or driving the employer's car."

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Antiques: Colonial Japanned Furniture

Pieces were decorated with figures on black background; fad came here from Europe.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A few months ago I stopped at an antique shop when passing through a New England town. After seeing what was for sale in the house and barn I was taken to the sun porch, where a variety of things were crowded together, nearly all of them of indifferent interest. But there was one piece which seemed to me worth nearly as much as all others in the place together—a highboy very much like the six-legged one shown here, intact and in original condition.

Surprises like this lend zest to the rambler who likes old-time furniture and other things. With experience, one becomes conscious that the simplest and most unpromising surroundings may hold very desirable, wholly unexpected, and possibly long-sought, articles.

In this case, as in numerous others involving this type of decoration, I was told that the piece was made in America and sent to China to be decorated. It may be that such a thing has happened in American history, but no authenticated case has come to my attention.

A great deal of Japan decoration was being done in the American colonies in the early 1700's. In fact, japanning as a polite art appears to have been as common as decorating china at home was in the 1890's.

Each Seeks Pupils

John Waghorne, advertised in the Boston Gazette May, 1740, that he taught this fashionable art "for the Amusement and Benefit of the Ladies, as it is now practised by most of the Quality and Gentry in Great-Britain, with the greatest Satisfaction."

What results, artistic and otherwise, came from these efforts I do not know, but certain it is that there were expert japanners in the Colonies, and that some pieces on which they worked have survived in remarkably good condition.

Two highboys decorated in this manner are shown here—the one at right being in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, its decorations in gilt, red, and yellow on a black ground. Of special interest are fine deatils that extend on moldings as well as legs, which are cabriole with Dutch feet, in Queen Anne style. Its companion has six trumpet-shaped legs, a William and Mary example of about 1700, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. When this first was exhibited the Museum's bulletin contained an excellent article on the subject of American japanned furniture, written by Joseph Downes, Curator of The American Wing. By courtesy of the Museum some extracts from this article follow:

"The Portuguese and Dutch East India Companies, and subsequently the English Company, were chiefly responsible for the vast quantities of Oriental luxuries that poured into Europe throughout the seventeenth century. Bills of lading of Dutch and English ships make it clear that many examples of lacquer were brought from Java, China, and Japan. To combat the inundation of the home market by foreign goods, the Dutch soon contrived domestic imitations of Eastern lacquer, just as they produced excellent copies of Chinese and Japanese porcelains in tin-enameled Delft.

Refugees in England

"When Mary returned from her long sojourn in Holland with her consort William of Orange in 1688 to claim the English throne, not only did the mania for Oriental art go with them, but hordes of Huguenot refugees, already trained in the art of japanning and furniture-making, invaded England. . . .

"In the late seventeenth century the term 'japanned' was applied to furniture that was decorated with flat and raised figures in gold upon a black, colored, or imitation tortoise-shell ground, as a substitute for the true Oriental lacquer. Chests of drawers, looking-glass frames and tea tables were covered with a medley of fabulous beasts and birds, comely little human figures, pagodas and flowing trees, that jostled one another in lively and incongruous confusion. Lacking the true gum lacquer drawn from the Rhus vernicifera tree, and probably lacking the technical knowledge and patience required to manipulate it, the Colonial japanner, by means of paint, metal-leaf and powder, and a final protective varnish made of seed-lac and spirits of wine, accomplished what he believed 'no damp air, no mouldering worm or corroding time can possibly deface.'

"The Colonial japanner's methods were less elaborate than those of his Dutch and English contemporaries. He chose a fine-grained maple wood as a ground for the principal surfaces of his work, and pine for the less important parts, such as the sides of highboys, and for the carved portions. This obviated the laying of a gesso ground, as was necessary abroad, where coarse-grained oak and deal were used generally until after 1750. . . .

Family Associations

"The chief sources of designs used in American japanning were surely decorated Oriental porcelains, Delft pottery, and East India painted calicoes that arrived on the frequent boats from Holland and England. . . .

"The early history of our furniture (in the Metropolitan Museum of Art) is associated with the Pickman, Loring, Dwight, and Amory families successively. In the available Pickman inventories, dated from 1709 to 1813, there are numerous entries — 'chest with draws,' 'chest of drawers,' 'large look'g glass,' and 'small looking glass'—which may refer to our furniture."

Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Metropolitan Museum of Art

Examples of Colonial Japanning

The decoration of American furniture with japanning was introduced from England, where it was practiced in the early 1700's and imitated the beautiful lacquer work of Japan. The designs usually appear on red or black ground on which portions of the ornament appear in low relief. These portions usually are gilded while other details and sometimes the entire ornament is painted on flat surfaces.

President 'Swaps' Valuables In Women's Press Club Satire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—Presi-A-mar-ca is unity." So they all sang:

"Unitee, unitee.
That's the way we all must be.
All be sweet from sea to sea.
Unitee, unitee.
Do what Franklin tells you to.
Him be the captain and you be the crew.
Unitee."

dent Roosevelt traded White House spoons for an island, gave the gold piano to Russia, and brought the Great Wall of China to the United States to encircle isolationists in a satirical revue produced last night by the newspaperwomen of Washington at the annual stunt party of the Women's National Press Club.

Present to see herself portrayed as hostess at the scrambled-egg supper where these world-shaking moves were announced was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who met for the first time last evening another club guest, Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie.

Seated at the head table between Cabinet wives, Congresswomen, and newcomers in the Washington diplomatic corps were a score of "achievement guests" from the field of literature, natural science, radio, journalism, motion pictures, fashions, and Government service.

"Noblesse Oblige"

Mrs. Roosevelt had a difficult time making "everybody be nice to everybody" at the make-believe White House supper attended by Dorothy Thompson, Wendell L. Willkie, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Representative Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, and two royal refugees. Even her husband showed no little annoyance at some of the guests she had picked. "If it isn't Communists, it's kings," complained Representative Fish.

A new outburst followed each of the President's announcements that he had leased, loaned, or given away the gold piano, the Washington Monument, and the White House. Mr. Willkie finally came to his erstwhile opponent's rescue, however, by insisting that "what we need in these 'nined States of

Styles of the Times

In keeping with popular capital pastime of staging benefit fashion shows, the newspaperwomen presented "Miss Sheba Glitterflash" down from New York who condescendingly admitted that "Washington women are quite smartly dressed—at times." Among her models were an afternoon dress equipped with a long gold fork for spearing sandwiches at teas and Good Neighbor gown featuring "the old American union suit."

The press women also did their bit for national defense in a series of skits involving feminized uniforms and drills, and let their distinguished audience in on a "behind-the-scenes" picture of the lives of harassed capital society reporters who finally "commit murder" to get a story for their page.

Mrs. Roosevelt had her innings in an "off-the-record" speech at the close of the dinner.

"Achievement" guests at the dinner included Eve Curie, lecturer and author; Harriet Elliott, member of the National Defense Advisory Commission; Mary Martin, actress; Genevieve Tabouis, journalist; Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone With the Wind"; Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, author of "The Yearling"; Lella Warren, author of "Foundation Stone"; Margaret Webster, theatrical director; Dr. Margaret Read, ethnologist; May E. Pennington, chemist; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, diplomat; Lily Daché, hat designer; Ilka Chase, radio star, and Josephine Johnson, author.

Navy Prefers Convoys To Giving of More Ships

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—The United Sates Navy favors the direct use of American warships to convoy the shipment of war supplies to Britain.

Faced with any alternative method of insuring that urgent American arms shall get across the Atlantic, the Navy Department is ready to recommend unhesitatingly a straightforward American convoy.

It does not approve, at least of its own volition, the transfer of any more units of the Navy to the British Flag under the lend-lease program and would much prefer to undertake immediately extensive North Atlantic convoy duty

Quite bluntly, the Navy doesn't at all object to having American warships used for convoy purposes but much prefers to use them itself.

This is an essential part of the convoy picture which has been presented to President Roosevelt and the President now has revealed that the prospective use of convoys is receiving official study.

Plans Already Drawn

This announcement, made for the first time at his press conference on April 1, confirmed the fact, already reported in The Christian Science Monitor, that detailed and technical plans for the use of convoys already had been drawn up and submitted to Mr. Roosevelt.

Several weeks ago the President told correspondents that convoys were not being considered, but, however true that may have been then, they are under consideration today.

The fact is that convoys are very seriously under consideration or Mr. Roosevelt wouldn't care to mention that they were under consideration at all.

Indeed, action is considered to be so probable and so imminent that a group of Republican and Democratic Congressmen—the inner group of opponents of the lend-lease bill—organized last night to oppose convoys and to try to get Congress to prohibit their use in advance.

Stand of the Opposition

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D) of Montana, presided at the conference, which was closed to the press, and later Senator Robert A. Taft, (R) of Ohio, issued a typewritten statement which said:

"Various groups are now advocating that the President send to Congress a bill authorizing convoys but the meeting determined to raise the issue at once by pressing the affirmative resolution of Senator Tobey, (R) of New Hampshire, and other resolutions introduced in the House which prohibit convoys."

Suggestive of the trend of sentiment on the convoy question, the United States News publishes today a symposium on views by naval, military, political and business leaders which gives an eight-to-one affirmative answer to the question:

"Should the United States take steps to assure that lend-lease war materials reach Britain through the blockade?"

A representative naval opinion is expressed by Vice Admiral Harry P. Huse (retired), former member, General Board of Navy, who says:

Says Act While We Can

"My answer is to send American war supplies to England in vessels convoyed by American ships of war. Of course, this is an act of war—or becomes so if the convoy is attacked—but it is no more so than to allow British ships of war to be repaired in our government navy yards, practically making those navy yards bases of operation against the Axis.

"To put it plainly, the policy of the United States is to defeat Hitler, and correct strategy requires that we make every effort to do this while the British Fleet in the Atlantic enables us to keep Japan in check with our fleet in the Pacific."

The Chairman of the House Commitee on Military Affairs, Representative A. J. May, (D) of Kentucky, asks, "Why roll the materials out of this 'arsenal of democracy' only to be dumped into the Atlantic?" And says:

Looking Facts in Face

"We may as well become realists, since we are face to face with the strictest realities. England's battle fleet has its hands full in the Mediterranean, and in maintaining the status quo in Suez and Singapore. Its sea lanes are being seriously obstructed in the North Atlantic.

"Germany has seized and greatly increased her control of the coastal fortifications on the Continent of Europe from Spain to the Arctic Ocean. No formidable opposition can come from the now-conquered countries of Europe to annoy her from within. Thus, England may have a full-time job in maintaining her present blockade, the effectiveness of which is not yet proven. The shipping losses of England, her allies and neutral nations since the war began far exceed 5,000,000 tons.

"In the face of these facts, is it not folly to appropriate billions for the production of war supplies to England and other democracies and then allow them to be destroyed en route? I am not now, for policy reasons, naming a method of accomplishing this necessary result, but in all earnestness and sincerity, let us do it, whatever it takes."

Others Agree, Wheeler Disagrees

Others who strongly indorse this view are Vice Admiral John H. Dayton, Maj. Gen. William Crozier, Henry Breckenridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Ford A. Carpenter of Los Angeles, aeronautical authority, and F. R. Bigelow of St. Paul, Director of the Ninth Federal Reserve Bank.

The only counter view which resulted from the magazine's queries came from Senator Wheeler who replied:

"I do not believe we should send materials to the German blockade, unless we want to actively participate in the war.

"I realized from the first, after the lend-lease bill passed, that the next step would be that the warmongers in this country would cry for convoys, and everybody recognizes the fact that convoys mean war. If that is what the Administration wants, they should be honest about it, and ask Congress for a declaration of war.

"The warmongers of this country who keep writing to the American people and saying they are for peace, when they are really for war, should stop fooling the people."

Opposes Convoy as War Step

Representative Carl T. Curtis (R) of Nebraska introduced a resolution to prohibit the use of the United States Navy to convoy vessels, charging that "convoying means war."

"The United States has taken many steps that have brought us closer to war," Mr. Curtis said in a statement. "But convoying is war."

At his first press conference following his return from his cruise, President Roosevelt announced that he has placed orders for approximately $1,080,000,000 worth of food and war materials for Britain and at least one other country under the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation.

He said that these were all contracts for manufactured articles and were in addition to direct transfers from existing Army and Navy equipment. The President listed these orders under the five categories of the lend-lease bill which include armor and ammunition, aircraft and aeronautical materials, tanks and automotive equipment, ships and equippage parts, agricultural and industrial products, and miscellaneous military equipment.

Senate Compromises on Beef

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—The Senate yesterday unanimously accepted a compromise agreement on importation of Argentine beef and similar products involved in the Administration's program for economic solidarity with the 21 American republics.

As a result of this action the fifth supplemental defense appropriation bill carrying $4,389,000,000 is now in conference with the House, carrying a provision permitting purchase of beef, wool and other farm products from Latin America at option of the War Department, except where the Secretary of War finds that there is available at "reasonable" price a "sufficient" quantity of American farm produce of "satisfactory" quality.

The cattle bloc in the Senate had previously voted a ban on all such imports, following House action.

A few days ago the same question of Argentine beef and similar Latin American imports came up for debate in conjunction with the Navy supply bill, and the Senate narrowly defeated a blanket ban on such purchases also first voted by the House. This bill is also in conference.

The compromise proposal successfully offered yesterday by Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, may be offered to solve this problem as it has the Army problem. It remains to be seen whether the House will go along on the compromise accepted by the Senate.

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Radio Manufacturer Urges Network Programs on FM

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

More of the familiar network radio entertainment should be radiocast over FM stations to popularize FM radio, Arthur Freed, General Sales Manager of the Freed Radio Corporation and one of the founders of the pioneer Freed-Eiseman Company, said here today in an interview.

Mr. Freed, who was in Boston demonstrating his new line of FM (staticless) receivers for the first time to the local trade, found in his travels around the country that extra fine sounding programs on FM are not enough.

"The trouble is," Mr. Freed said, "listeners want to hear how Jack Benny and Fred Allen compare on FM with AM (the present type of radiocasting). When they can't get it, they are inclined to wonder why they should spend so much money on a receiver whose entertainment value they are questioning."

Advocates More Signals

"Another thing," he said, "there are still not enough FM signals for testing. New York and Chicago are about the only cities where there are a choice of signals. It will be a good thing when we can have an FM network broadcasting its own program as well as the standard networks of today."

As for his own policy in FM Mr. Freed said he is concentrating on a quality line which he will release to selected dealers who have a fine clientele. The Freed line begins with a table model at $75 capable of receiving both FM and AM and using both AC and DC current. Then it jumps to a modern-styled console model, priced near $125 with both AM and FM. Top in the line are period models containing not only FM, short waves and medium wave but also a Garrard record changer. This period line, Mr. Freed said, can be had in Sheraton, Hepplewhite and Chippendale. "In other words, we want our lines to fit in with the period styles of the class of customers with whom we hope to deal," Mr. Freed said.

Mr. Freed said he found that many of the circuit features of his sets are the cause of much buying curiosity among other manufacturers. Many stations, he declared, are using Freed FM sets to monitor their own and other FM stations.

Films for Television

Regular production of films for television has been announced by the Jam Handy Organization. This company, which had one of its pictures televised as part of the opening of the New York World's Fair and has supplied many pictures for television in the New York area, now goes into full time production of films for over-the-airwaves consumption.

When it is realized that the feature film which may run for two hours daily in a local movie house is only one program for a television station; that when dozens of stations are inaugurated transmitting merely evening programs for three or four hours at first, it may be realized that a stupendous amount of film entertainment may be required to sate the celluloid appetite of television.

Already television experts find educational and natural scientific films the most suitable for television purposes due to the greater clearness of definition, the frequent use of closeups, and the absence of undesirable photographic effects.

Moving pictures, too, rather than live subjects, will form the bulk of material for television transmission and will also provide the basis for sponsorship, according to Jam Handy. By using television pictures, rather than live talent, not only is rehearsal time greatly reduced but the chance of actors "blowing" or "muffing" their lines is eliminated.

Newfoundland Base Speeded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2 — The War Plans Divisions of the War and Navy Departments are reticent about the work in Newfoundland and the other Atlantic bases leased from Great Britain, but authoritative reports indicate that rapid progress has been made in the few weeks of actual construction in Newfoundland, where more than $40,000,000 is to be expended.

Landing fields may be ready for use this summer as way points on a ferry route for warplanes headed for Britain. The Army already has a small garrison on the scene, the Marines have landed, and Navy warships have made use of the new privilege of tieing up as long as desired in harbors that until recently were friendly but foreign.

Well over a year will be required, however, by estimates given Congress, before the job is complete.

Several hundred men started work in January building naval base facilities on a 22-acre site on the south side of the harbor of the small city of St. John's on Newfoundland's east coast, and a $9,425,000 aviation base at Argentia Bay. The harbor work included construction of about 1,250 feet of wharves to handle supply stores and equipment which must be imported largely from the United States by sea.

'Good Start' Reported

Reporting to Congress that the Navy had made a "good start," Rear Admiral Ben Moreell said a ship used as a floating barracks for Marines and workmen was moored nearby, and grading the landing field at Argentia Bay already had started.

By summer the number at work for the Navy alone may be up to 2,000. Key men and some skilled labor are being imported from the States, but local workmen are favored wherever feasible.

The Army, getting to work a few weeks later, after extensive surveys, is undertaking a bigger job than the Navy. Near St. John's there is to be a main base. About 75 miles to the southwest, safeguarding the backdoor to the port city from any wartime attack, there are to be facilities for an Army garrison near Little Placentia Harbor. Air units are to be stationed near both boints.

And 250 or more miles to the southwest, at St. George's Bay, is to be a field for the use of planes flying to or from the United States or Canada.

Four Contractors at Work

Four firms already are at work on a preliminary contract for a task estimated to cost eventually $25,000,000 or more, with the Army engineers exercising a general supervision.

Like the Navy, the War Department expects that contractors will employ local labor as much as possible, but will import much skilled labor from the United States, along with virtually all materials.

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Witness Declares Communists Planned Negro Republic in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 (AP)—Benjamin Gitlow's story of Communist scheming in the United States, with Moscow firmly directing every move, was elaborated today in the record at the Harry Bridges deportation hearing.

Without actually naming the Congress of Industrial Organizations waterfront leader in his testimony, Mr. Gitlow, who once was a sizeable figure in the Communist Party of the United States, was led by Government counsel through a description of how the Communists work in this country—with violent overthrow of the Government as the ultimate objective.

If the Government can prove that this subversive objective is what the Party is working for, and that Bridges has been a Communist or affiliated with the party, he can be ordered deported to his native Australia In the event he loses the decision at this hearing, however, he would have recourse to appeal.

Mr. Bridges came to the United States 21 years ago and, after some years, rose to national prestige as a West Coast longshore leader.

Mr. Gitlow testified plans for an independent Negro republic in this country were drawn at a meeting of the Communist International in Moscow which he attended.

"Naturally," he said, "anyone in the United States would know the carrying out of such a policy would lead to a most bloody civil war, particularly in the United States."

He said the policy called for formation of a Negro nation in sections of the South where Negroes outnumbered the white population.

The time of forming the Negro country, Mr. Gitlow testified, would be dependent upon the general revolution in America.

The edict of the International, he said, was binding on American Communists.

He told of the Communist drive to get Negro porters as members, and the Party's support of the Nicaraguan Revolution in the 1920's.

Mr. Gitlow linked the International Labor Defense with the Party, testifying, "every member of the Communist Party automatically becomes a member of the ILD."

Previously, he explained a member of the ILD was not necessarily a Communist. He expressed belief Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York, American Labor Party member, was chairman of the ILD.

Thee background of the Communist Party was a prelude to the direct attack on Mr. Bridges by Government attorneys.

Mr. Gitlow said it was the Party's policy in the 1920's to get "progressives in the American Federation of Labor, the independent unions then in existence—such as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the Railroad Brotherhoods—to break away from the A. F. of L. and form an independent organization.

"That policy culminated in success when the C. I. O. was formed."

Hoover Terms Oaths Unlawful At Landis Hearing on Bridges

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Advised by J. Edgar Hoover that the first deportation proceeding against Harry R. Bridges had been conducted without full authority of law, the House Appropriations Committee declared today that "whoever was responsible should be brought to account."

Mr. Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation chief, informed the group that Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, who conducted the first Bridges hearing, was not given legal authority by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to administer oaths to witnesses.

The Landis proceeding resulted in cancellation by Miss Perkins of a deportation order previously issued against Mr. Bridges, Australian-born West Coast Congress of Industrial Organizations leader.

As a result of Dean Landis' lack of authority, Mr. Hoover asserted that the Department of Justice could not follow the FBI Director's recommendation to prosecute some of the witnesses for prejury.

Since the four-month hearing by Dean Landis in 1939 and cancellation of the deportation order early in 1940, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, which handles deportation matters, has been transferred from Miss Perkins' Department to the Justice Department.

Responsibility Not Placed

The committee, in its report to the House, said it was not advised as to "who is responsible for such a grossly inexcusable oversight" but that whoever was should be made to answer for it.

A new hearing to determine whether Mr. Bridges should be deported to his native Australia was opened March 31 at San Francisco, on the basis of a report by Mr. Hoover setting forth "new and additional evidence" purporting to link the labor leader with an organization working for the overthrow of the Government.

Dean Landis, after lengthy hearings in 1939, reported to Secretary Perkins that he found no substantiation of charges that Mr. Bridges was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. Hoover's testimony, made public by the House Appropriations Committee, resulted from questions by committeemen as to findings in the FBI investigation.

The FBI chief said discovery that Dean Landis was not qualified to administer oaths followed his (Mr. Hoover's) recommendation that "certain witnesses" be prosecuted for false statements.

Testimony on Other Subjects

The Hoover passage was one of many relating to immigration and naturalization in 803 pages of testimony on the Justice Department's annual appropriation. Other testimony:

1. Attorney General Robert H. Jackson reported that 5,000,000 persons had registered under the 1940 Alien Registration Act, whereas advance estimates were 3,600,000. Solicitor General Francis Biddle said the registrations had proved valuable to Mr. Hoover in places "he wants to clean out."

2. Both Mr. Jackson and Judge Biddle expressed displeasure with a provision in law requiring applicants for citizenship to read and write. Judge Biddle said the provision was "the bunk."

3. Lawrence M. C. Smith, chief of the national defense unit, reported that 30 organizations were "suspected" of falling within provisions of the Voorhis Act requiring registration of groups with foreign political or military connections.

4. Mr. Jackson also said that the FBI was endeavoring to prevent sabotage rather than catch saboteurs after acts of destruction Mr. Hoover added that 1,150 defense plants had been surveyed and that a total of 12,000 probably would have to be surveyed by the time the all-out defense program reaches its peak.

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Daffodil Festival

RICHMOND, Va., April 2 — Miss Mary Tyler Chadwick, whose father, Stephen Chadwick, is a former National Commander of the American Legion, will reign as Queen of the Gloucester-Mathews Daffodil Festival April 5 to 13. She is a student at the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va. Her home is in Seattle, Wash.

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America: Slave or Free?

26 *The Future World Order: Restoration of Freedom*

The sunshine of cherry-blossom time pervaded the wood-paneled office of the British Ambassador in Washington, but a fire crackled on the hearth. Inside the mellow room a gentle quiet surrounded one; but that, like the weather, was partly deceptive, for most of the business carried on there at that time was the business of war.

In the Spring of 1940 one of the questions on American minds was, "Will Il Duce enter the war on Germany's side?"

The Marquis of Lothian, then British Ambassador to Washington, felt it most likely that Italy would. He was explaining to an inquirer why he believed Britain could not hope for Il Duce's aid.

"It is a matter of ideas," Lord Lothian said. "Il Duce knows that the democracies have nothing to offer him that will fit his kind of ambition."

It is, indeed, a matter first of all of ideas. "War ennobles the race," said Premier Mussolini. "Armed conflict between nations is a nightmare to me," said Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. The cleavage is as wide as that.

Il Duce has also said: "The Axis is a meeting of two revolutions which have shown themselves as opposed to all other conceptions of contemporary civilization."

Today "two revolutions" and "contemporary civilization" are in conflict to decide whether the next phase of world history will be written in the terms of the slave way or the free.

Slave Way

At a banquet of newspaper editors and owners from all parts of the United States, one Texan sought to enliven the table talk. He managed quite easily to do so by saying: "In the next 50 years the United States will control everything from the Arctic Circle to the Equator."

Heads shook. "Look at the Imperialist!" The owner-editor insisted. "It's in our people. We are energetic; we want an outlet for our enterprise and our investment."

"Shall we say," asked a quieter-spoken and apparently more experienced man across the table, "an outlet like the one we had in Cuba, in sugar? Or in some other places where we bought bonds that sold later for a few cents on the dollar? No, we're through with that."

"Dollar Diplomacy"

And most Americans are convinced that the United States is finished with imperialism and "dollar diplomacy." Americans do not like to think of themselves as imperialists.

Yet perhaps the most immediate change that would come over the United States in the event of a victory for the totalitarian concept of world order would be shown in its attitude toward its close neighbors.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has indicated the direction this change would take. The famous aviator is by no means an alarmist where the possibility of Nazi victory is discussed. He has told a House Foreign Affairs Committee that he hopes "neither side" will win this war.

But he has pointed out that in designing American security in the world as we now have it, some way of keeping the foreign policies of Latin-American countries in line with that of the United States is necessary.

Good Neighbor Policy

Such a way is already sought in the American Government's Good Neighbor Policy It is possible through the conference method, through programs of financial aid and cultural exchange, to promote a hemisphere solidarity.

It also has been possible to give this solidarity an anti-totalitarian slant; partly because some Latin-American States already have had disquieting experiences with Nazi trade methods and fifth-column activities; partly because the full pressure of the Axis powers cannot be exerted upon Latin America while the British Navy stands guard over the Atlantic.

Should that watchdog of the Monroe Doctrine be removed before the United States had completed its two-ocean navy, Latin America might well become a diplomatic no-man's land.

Americans would find themselves once more engaging in the techniques of imperialism.

Mutual Helpfulness

It is possible that safeguards could be built through programs of mutual helpfulness Still, if a sharp conflict developed between the Axis and the United States for position in South America, the offers of help to Latin-American States probably would become similar to those which the Nazis have made to Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia.

The Nazis buy goods from these states, invest in their industries—and use trade as the entering wedge for political interference. The United States could not counter such a program in South America by investments and purchases alone. It would have to counter the political interference also.

Its economic relations with Latin America would have to be subservient to political ends, as are the economic relations of Germany.

Uneconomic Procedure

Cost of production, wage scales, intrinsic value of merchandise become secondary considerations in such an order. Goods must be "dumped" in the foreign market which one wishes to control for political reasons.

The United States' new conscript army might be safe enough from being sent to Europe; but United States diplomacy would always have to be backed by the availability of that army for use in Latin America.

One of two things might forestall this development. One is the victory of the democratic peoples over the Nazis in this war. The other is a speedy organization of a Pan-American bloc with a common defense plan and a suddenly unanimous enthusiasm for democratic ideals.

The obstacles to this hope should not be ignored. Culturally, South America looks toward Spain; and South Americans sell more of their goods to Europe than to the United States.

More likely than any Pan-American federation or league would be the emergence of a new imperial-mindedness in the United States, with consequent suspicion of the big northern neighbor throughout Latin America.

Free Way

Americans have seen 13 envious, poverty-ridden but liberty-loving Colonies unite and grow into one of the greatest, most prosperous Nations on earth. They could hardly wish for anything better than a similar development among Nations.

Short of actual world federation, however, there is obviously a better world to be obtained than the one we now have.

Such a world might have been built—before the crisis that produced National Socialism in Germany—through increased liberation of trade, through new agreements to provide access to raw materials, through international administration of colonial areas, through efforts to bring equal opportunity and rewards to world labor.

Justice and Peace

The Nations had already made some progress in these directions. The International Labor Office at Geneva—now at Montreal—was fashioned as an instrument to bring about that social justice which the preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles says is indispensable to world peace.

Public opinion in the Nations controlling colonial empires was being educated as to abuses in colonial exploitation.

In the field of trade, however, the World War was followed by some serious setbacks to the free way. Higher tariffs, export subsidies, import quotas, and a drift away from the gold standard characterized this period. Some of these drawbacks were an inevitable result of the dislocations produced by the World War.

Progress Recorded

Politically, the world had made some progress since the peace of 1919. National self-determination operated over a wider area in Europe. Democratic methods were being employed by peoples who had known only despotism and class rule.

A world safe for "little people" and small nations seemed to be emerging from four years of strife among great powers. The Assembly of the League of Nations made it possible for the voices of small Nations to prevail against the desires of big ones. Parliaments organized the opinions of men who never before had mattered.

The free way to a new world order must restore many of the positive values that mankind had woven into the social fabric in the years both before and after the World War.

Leaders in the fight against Nazism often use the word "restore." For example: "We must insist upon the restoration of liberty to small nations." Others have spoken of restoring individual liberty to the German people, of restoring a respect for treaties, for human dignity, for spiritual ideals.

Solving Problems

Americans are used to thinking of themselves as free men and women working out among themselves, through the processes of discussion and compromise, the problems of living together. The world they like to think of is a world where all men and women have that privilege.

The accomplishments of the Good Neighbor policy have been based on an assumption of discussion among equals, where in earlier times much friction arose because statesmen both north and south of the Rio Grande thought too much in terms of the relative might of the Anglo-Saxon and Latin portions of the New World.

Americans may be arming rapidly today. But they do not like to think of supporting gigantic armament efforts over generations. Restoration of some measure of faith among nations is recognized as a prerequisite of arms limitation.

Instruments of Peace

A goal for peoples who would contribute to a better order was well described by Lord Halifax when he said of the British Nation: "It is the fact that during the nineteenth century, when the power of this country was unchallenged, there was no Nation in Europe that felt for that reason insecure, or that did not recognize our power to be an instrument of peace."

Lord Halifax's statement is corroborated by historians of other than British nationality; even, indeed, by the German, William Dibelius, who says: "Britain is the solitary Great Power which has never injured the vital interest of another European people by annexation."

Clearly the free way to a new order begins in the reassertion of standards which are now under fire. Secretary Hull has said: "In a smaller and smaller world it will soon no longer be possible for some nations to choose and follow the way of force and for other nations to choose and follow the way of reason. All will have to go in one direction and by one way. The re-establishing of order under law in relations among nations has become imperatively necessary."

A questionnaire sent out by a society working for world co-operation asked: "Do you believe the United States could maintain its democracy in a Nazi world?"

One American put a mark in the "yes" box, but added, "not as we have known it."

What he meant was: Americans could maintain their national independence. In their relations with each other they could practice many democratic ways. They could elect their President and Congress, keep their State and Federal systems.

Perhaps they could preserve every form of democratic procedure. But—

In a Nazi-dominated world the taxes of every American would be higher. His working hours probably would be longer. The education of his children probably would tend more toward chauvinism.

These developments would seem to prove the Nazi contentions that the free way is impotent. The Nazis could point to the greater-than-ever public works efforts with which Americans would seek to absorb the unemployed. Doctors Goebbels and Rosenberg could point to the semi-governmental corporations in America, to an immense American army, navy and air force, and could say, "Now you are beginning to make progress; in many ways you look like the Third Reich in 1936 or 1937."

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

Italian Army Betrayed From the Rear

Continued from Page 1

time, the Fascist militia was lording it over the regular Army, drawing ten times as much pay, and seizing hard-earned promotions by political sleight of hand. Marshal Badoglio persuaded Il Duce to cut the militia down to size, and the Party never forgot.

Now, when the bribery in Greece failed and the army was in a shambles, Signor Farinacci saw his chance to pin the blame on his arch enemy and get rid of him.

He prepared an article for his newspaper, the Regime Fascista, openly denouncing the Chief of Staff for "incompetence."

Parting of the Ways

Marshal Badoglio got wind of it and said that if it were published, it would be the last straw. It was published, and he went to Signor Mussolini, saying, "I am resigning."

"You're already out," was the reply. "Your resignation was accepted some time ago."

Signor Badoglio walked out and went game hunting in the mountains to nurse his wrath. The Fascists were in control, Il Duce's word was final, the Army was not in any position to revolt, and there was nothing else he could do.

Officially, then, Marshal Badoglio "resigned." Technically, it was a mutual parting of the ways. Actually, he was dismissed.

Within a few hours, his place was filled by Ugo Cavallero, a political general, a military nonentity, who could be depended upon to do as he was told. The Fascists then promoted several of the younger, fascist-minded generals and set out to make the Army their own. They planned on German staff assistance, and on a spring attack which was to undo the damage in Albania.

As a last characteristic touch, the veterans of the Party's street-fighting days whom Signor Farinacci was bringing from retirement and installing in key Party positions, launched a "smear campaign" against Marshal Badoglio. Word was passed down the Party line to spread reports among the people that Badoglio had been grafting on arms contracts.

The Badoglio Version

This account accurately represents the Badoglio version of the affair. It comes directly from someone so close to the former chief of staff as to leave no doubt as to its authenticity. I have checked it against several versions from the Party side which are almost identical, and believe it to be substantially true.

The incident speaks volumes on the state of the Italian Army. The Badoglio affair was, of course, the head-on conflict of Army versus Party.

Fascism had its "Army purge" right in the middle of the war.

The showdown inevitably had to come because there cannot be two masters of a country in wartime. The Party won, as it was inevitably bound to do, because it had honeycombed the Army with its own men and its spies; plotting was next to impossible. The Nazis, more wisely than the Italians, had purged their enemies in the German General Staff and come to an understanding with their Army well before the war began.

Fascism—always compromising, always procrastinating—didn't face the issue until after an unwilling Army had made an unwelcome attack on Greece and failed. The result was a political crisis shaking the staff to its foundation, just at the time when this was most demoralizing.

Military Dry Rot

This was the first basic cause of the Army's collapse. The second was military dry rot. It is described by a young Italian soldier back from the Albanian front.

"I had been in Albania for 16 months when the order came to march into Greece," he said.

"We were not told we were going into battle. Our officers said the Greeks had been bribed with gold; all we had to do was walk in.

"That first day we went up into the Pindus Mountains, into a world of snow and ice. I shall never forget the appalling cold as long as I live. The snow was three, four, five feet deep. The wind was biting and congealing, far below freezing. They sent us into that with summer clothes."

"Next day, we were ambushed by the Greeks. We were blue and half sick with the cold. The Greeks had wool pullovers, wool stocking hats, wool socks, and heavy peasant shoes.

"I had a gun. But a piece of the mechanism was lacking. They hadn't any spare parts in stock. The gun wouldn't shoot. . . .

"There were about 500 men in my unit. Only 38 of us survived. We left our killed and a far greater number of wounded to perish in the snows. It was horrible. There was nothing else we could do.

"We had no food for five days, no assistance while struggling back.

"At the base, I saw docks loaded mountain high with cases of ammunition, food and supplies. But no one was distributing it. It wasn't that we lacked things—it was just that no one got them out to us."

This is just one typical story out of the many I heard. The force in Albania wasn't an army. It was a bewildered mass of peasants for the most part. It was vitally lacking in those essentials of supply lines, staff work, co-ordination and common-sense efficiency which alone can make an aggregation of men into a functioning unit.

Two Italian traveling salesmen tell of driving, in their respective cars, to Brindisi, which is the port of embarkation for Albania. They parked the cars by one of the docks and went on a call.

Two hours later, they returned to find that the cars had been hoisted by derricks on board a supply ship and were on their way to Albania!

Courage Not Doubted

There may have been extensive and detailed sabotage in the way the Army officers let the field organization go to pot. I cannot say for sure. But there is explanation enough in the fact that Italians—unless they are inflexibly disciplined as in a railroad personnel—are sometimes slipshod about the tedious details of organization. Meanwhile, political Fascism encouraged everyone who was "politically acceptable" to be easy-going and carefree while in the Army; no one dared penalize him for slackness.

The Fascists were brave enough, to give them their due. A distinguished neutral military observer who was on both the Albanian and Libyan fronts, told me, "In the Ethiopian war, which I watched, the regular Italian Army fought well and the Blackshirts badly. But in this war, I have myself seen that the regulars fought badly and the Fascists well.

"I concluded," he said, "that the Fascists were fighting for their political existence."

He concluded rightly. But these political soldiers nevertheless tended to forget that organization is hard work, and that without the right sized shells, a gun cannot shoot.

The story of army dry rot continues in Libya.

The military had some excuse for the Albanian fiasco; it was a campaign which the high command neither prepared nor wanted. But there was no such excuse in Libya. Here was a clear military defeat. Gen. Rodolfo Graziani had been given the best in the way of equipment which Italy had to offer. Acute shortage applied to the rest of the Army but not in serious form to him.

He had time to prepare. He knew that he must defeat the British in Egypt or his Ethiopian Empire would be cut off and captured.

It was the bad generalship of Graziani and his staff, as we know now, which was chiefly responsible for the crushing nature of the Italian defeat. My information

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

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Yugoslavia Strives for Internal Unity

Belgrade defers decision on Axis—Reports of neutrality pact with Reds and Turks persist.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 2 (AP)—The Yugoslav Government maintained a restrained attitude toward German press and radio attacks today amid indications of intense diplomatic activity bearing upon its relations with the Axis.

Milan Gavrilovitch, Minister Without Portfolio, returned from conferences in Ankara and Moscow, lending strength to reports that Yugoslavia was trying to arrange a three-cornered "neutrality pact" with Soviet Russia and Turkey.

Observers agreed that such a pact would strengthen Yugoslavia's hand in trying to resist Axis pressure, but there was no immediate indication whether Mr. Gavrilovitch—former Yugoslav Minister to Moscow—had accomplished anything concrete.

Reports also persisted that the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, who conferred with King George of Greece in Athens yesterday, would come here with Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the British Imperial Defense Staff, for talks with Yugoslav leaders.

Defense Policy Deferred

All evidence pointed to the prospect that the Yugoslavs would defer a forthright statement concerning their intentions toward the Axis, pending the outcome of the diplomatic scene shifting.

Premier Dusan Simovitch, meanwhile, appeared to be making continued progress in efforts to reconcile differences between the big Serb and Croat minorities and achieve a united front.

It still was uncertain whether Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Croat leader, would consent to remain in the new Cabinet as Vice-Premier, but some sources said either Ivo Subasitch, Governor of Croatia, or August Kosutitch, Vice-President of the Croat Peasant Party, might take the post with his blessing.

Mr. Subasitch and several of Dr. Matchek's lieutenants were enroute to Belgrade today to meet Premier Simovitch after lengthy conferences of Croat leaders in Zagreb yesterday.

Reign of Terror Denied

Political observers said Dr. Matchek, while permitting his followers to support General Simovitch, might find it personally embarrassing to serve in his Cabinet.

They recalled that the Croat leader was a close friend of Prince Paul, chief of the deposed Regency Government which signed a pact with the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance a week ago yesterday.

The Government contented itself with a denial of German press assertions that German nationals had been made the object of a reign of terror in Yugoslavia, but public indignation at Nazi press attacks ran high.

Thousands of Serbs, Croats, Bosnians and Montenegrans poured into urban centers to volunteer for Army service in a sudden surge of patriotism.

A steady flow of troop trains toward the northern and the eastern frontiers coincided with reports of heavy new German troop movements across Bulgaria in the direction of the Yugoslav border.

A general exodus of foreigners of all nationalities continued, and railway stations throughout the country were jammed with crowds awaiting transportation to the south.

Troops on Guard

Troops with fixed bayonets stood guard, however, to enforce a Government order against panicky flight of Yugoslav civilians.

German and Italian radiocasts heard in New York reported increasing anti-Axis disorders and attributed them to the Serbs.

"Attacks on members of the German and Italian, as well as the Hungarian and Bulgarian, minorities, are becoming continually more severe," the English-speaking Nazi commentator charged.

A commentator from Rome on the same program said that Germans and Italians were fleeing the country and such "people do not take to their heels in the period of a few hours unless danger looms extremely large."

An announcer in Rome quoted Budapest reports to the effect that "Italian babies, women and other refugees are arriving in Hungary, fleeing from the Yugoslav terror. The outrageous action against the Axis people in Yugoslavia now is raging all over the country."

Reports to Reich

BERLIN, April 2 (AP)—Viktor von Heeren, German Minister to Yugoslavia, delivered an exhaustive report today to the Reich's Government on the Yugoslav situation.

Every detail of his findings, according to the commentary Dienst aus Deutschland, "is being studied and analyzed. The final German reaction, therefore, is not yet available."

It is further revealed that the Yugoslav Minister to Berlin, Ivo Andritch, has returned to the German Capital.

Official Germany distinctly marked time regarding Yugoslavia today and no intimation of intentions or a stand with reference to the new Government was available.

Authorized sources kept emphasizing, however, that anti-German tendencies in the Serb section of the Kingdom were increasing, while in Croatia it was claimed a pro-German attitude prevailed.

Turk Greeting

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 2 (AP)—President Ismet Inonu has sent a message of congratulation to King Peter II of Yugoslavia, who took the throne in the March 27 overthrow of the Axis-minded Cvetkovitch Government, it was announced officially today. The announcement had been withheld until the King replied.

Rioting in Sofia

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 2 (AP)—Bulgarian students belonging to nationalist clubs held patriotic demonstrations yesterday in the streets around the Royal Palace, singing songs and distributing leaflets.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 2 (AP)—Two neutral legations here received diplomatic messages last night reporting that police had charged a crowd of several hundred students and made many arrests yesterday in Sofia, Bulgaria, to break up demonstrations in front of the Royal Palace in protest against German occupation of Bulgaria.

The police seized pamphlets described as "inflammatory."

[The handbills were described as denouncing the Axis for lowering Bulgaria's living standards and imposing "heavy burdens" on the people. One set of leaflets appealed for closer co-operation with Soviet Russia.]

Air Raid Alarm

SKOPLJE, Yugoslavia, April 2 (AP)—An eight-minute air raid alarm was sounded shortly before noon at this key city of Southern Serbia when three foreign planes reconnoitered at great height over the city.

During the night the City was blacked out for an hour and during early morning all air raid sirens were set off in test. These were practice measures.

International; Wide World

Incidents in the European Imbroglio

From Yugoslavia comes the departure of the German Ambassador, Viktor von Heeren (left), to Berlin, while Prince Paul (right), former Yugoslav Regent, is reported on his way to Egypt. The lower picture is of George W. Rendel, British Minister to Bulgaria, and his daughter, Anne, as they arrived at Istanbul, Turkey, from Bulgaria.

'Catastrophic' Power In New RAF Bombs

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—The Ministry of Aircraft Production asserted today that the new-type high-explosive bombs dropped on Emden on the night of March 31 had "five times the blasting effect of any previously dropped by the RAF."

Bomber pilots returning from the Emden raid said that the new bomb was capable of hurling an entire building into the air.

Visitors to Japan Face Extended List of 'Don'ts'

By An American Visitor to Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KOBE, Japan—The visitor to the industrial center of Kobe finds out to his cost that the number of "don'ts" is on the increase.

Over several recent visits I have seen the list grow longer. Whatever may be said against certain Japanese "New Structure" inefficiencies, the "Verboten Factory" is certainly flourishing.

The arriving traveler has good preliminary food for thought when his steamship officials hand out their mimeographed lists some hours before port is reached. "Cameras are prohibited" says Item 1 of the current edition, in capital letters. Of course cameras never have been precisely popular along the Japanese coast, which seems to consist almost exclusively of "fortified areas"; but now one is bluntly warned: "Leave them in your cabin. Even carrying a camera on deck in a Japanese port may cause confiscation. Don't attempt to take pictures in Japanese waters."

Then there is a later warning on the same subject, with sketching added, and the further explanation: "This regulation, which previously applied only to certain sections in the various Japanese cities known as fortified or military zones and industrial areas, is now Nationwide . . . Cameras may not even be carried on board ship or ashore while in Japanese waters."

No Unnecessary Remarks

There is warning not to carry explosives, or to go ashore without a visa, and some novel new items recently have been added, such as: "Don't attempt to take any books into Japanese ports containing chapters on the present Sino-Japanese incident." "Don't antagonize the Quarantine Officials . . . Any unnecessary comments during quarantine inspection may result in serious trouble to the person making such remarks."

And significantly in view of new efforts against outside "black market" currency trading: "Don't misrepresent the amount of yen on your person when filling out the Currency Report, either on arrival or departure."

Finally comes the superb sentence—"Enjoy your visit in Japan by complying with these strictly enforced regulations!"

So far I have complied to the letter. My camera is on ship, buried deep under other baggage. I have eschewed explosives. My passport is in perfect order, complete with visa. No literature either light or heavy came ashore with me. I was mum as the proverbial oyster during Quarantine Inspection. My scanty funds were conscientiously reported under interrogation, not once but twice, due to a return visit to the ship. Yet I am not really happy. Officialdom has gone some distance towards making me and my fellow-passengers feel that we are not wanted in Japan today.

The first incident was during passport inspection. My passport was marked "journalist" and it became immediately apparent that I was due for some preferential treatment of a sort I could have spared. While others were rapidly passed by other inspection officers, my official held me up to answer a variety of questions as to jobs, home address, intentions, and similar matters until I surrendered and pulled out my one trump card in the form of a letter of introduction from the Shanghai Japanese Consulate-General, in Japanese.

That pulled me clear, but I felt like a coward. Fifteen minutes later, ashore in the hands of the Customs, I was in difficulty again. That was on the issue of currency. I had 60 yen, obtained from the Yokohama Specie Bank in Shanghai and with a paper testifying to that effect. Although I had been told I could bring 200 yen against production of my steamship ticket, with another 200 on my wife's ticket, I was being so haphazardly and stupidly questioned that I pulled the consular letter for a second time. Immediately a stamp was placed on the bank receipt and I was told everything was in order.

But a diminutive arrogant baggage inspector, a moment later, arbitrarily ordered my typewriter back to the ship—apparently because he felt it was too new and might be sold, though I showed my name painted on the case. As a matter of fact it had been in and out of Japan before. I merely don't like shabby working tools. Since explanation and argument seemed hopeless, I flashed my consular introduction for a third time, and without more than glancing at the outside envelope the inspector chalked his O. K. on the typewriter case.

Very nice if one has a consular letter. Perhaps not so nice if one hasn't!

Two hours late, I had revisited the ship and was on my way out past the Customs barrier with no thought of having any more trouble, but an official pulled open the door of my taxi, demanded to see my Japanese money— for all he knew, obtained ashore—and began again the bewildering series of questions which invariably baffle the traveler because of their lack of any apparent motive except a desire to irritate.

The outcome in this case was—"Only five yen permitted"—which apparently meant intention to confiscate in spite of my efforts to demonstrate the value of the Customs stamp so recently affixed.

It was a small amount but mine own, so resignedly I hauled out the consular magic carpet-bit once more, and once more rode off on it without further trouble, but with no sense of triumph. Some people may like to capitalize "pull," to the help of kindly influential friends; I don't. People who are obeying the rules shouldn't have to.

Italian Army Betrayed

(Continued from Page 3)

comes not only from the Italians but from the most noted European military observers who watched the actual fighting from the other side. Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell placed every facility at his disposal, and he went through much of the campaign in the personal entourage of Maj. Gen. H. M. Wilson who directed field operations for the British. After each of several battles, the two inspected the Italian defenses together.

This observer learned directly from General Wavell, so he told me, that the General did not expect to go beyond Sidi Barrani, the Italian advance position. He was even prepared to withdraw if necessary. The British intelligence had reported, contrary to General Graziani's subsequent statement in his published report to Il Duce, that the Italians' force of 15 to 18 divisions outnumbered the British by two or three to one, in tanks, field artillery and men. The amounts of captured material later bore this out.

So it was that General Wavell himself said he was astonished at the rapidity of the Italian collapse.

The evidence shows clearly that from the start, General Graziani adopted a strategy which proved to be complete folly. He sent his men like medieval garrisons into the towns where they locked themselves up and tried to fortify their positions. The desert areas between the towns were left unguarded. There were no defended lines of communication. There was not even proper reconnaissance. One camp was thus incapable of aiding another. The towns fought as isolated units instead of as a united army.

Gaps in Italian Defense

The British, then, were free to push through the large unpatrolled gaps, surround the isolated towns, and strike simultaneously at the main camps in the rear.

Within each town, the Italians were again the victims of notably bad planning. They usually had only one outer line of defense. Frequently, its trenches—on the Maginot theory—were so deep that the men couldn't look out to see the enemy coming.

Inside this circle, all was haphazard. There was no defense in depth. There were no reserves organized at strategic points. The Italians fought bravely enough, General Wilson said, until the single defense ring broke. Then there was nothing left.

When General Graziani returned to Rome as Bengasi was falling, his career was finished. The Germans knew it and he must have known it.

Now he too has been dismissed.

A few days after General Wavell's conquest of Cyrenaica was complete, the Prince of Piedmont held a military review in the north of Italy. The following account of its unusual climax comes from excellent sources in Rome which vouch for its accuracy. If by any chance the story is not true, it should be.

At the conclusion of the first day's review, the Prince summoned the officers corps to his headquarters. "The maneuvers went off perfectly," he said. "They always do. You have practiced for six weeks and the men are letter perfect.

"Yet you know, and I know, that we have no Army. I think I can show you why."

He then produced plans for a fresh military problem, entirely unrehearsed, which he said was to be executed during the final two days of the review.

"Here are your orders, gentlemen; we start at dawn tomorrow."

By nightfall of the following day, everything was in such complete confusion that the Prince called the whole maneuver off. He summoned the officers.

"As I said, we have no Army. We only fooled ourselves into thinking that we had. It is your fault and my fault, but never mind that, now.

"Let's face the facts and start work all over again."

All over again. That was a polite way of saying that this was the end.

What are the facts about the Italian air force? Without-benefit-of-censor Mr. Davis answers this question in tomorrow's article in this series.

21 Nations Accept Travel Congress Bids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—Invitations from the Mexican Government to the 21 American republics and the Dominion of Canada to be represented at the Inter-American Travel Congress next September in Mexico City have been unanimously accepted, according to the Pan American Union.

"This means the Congress will embrace delegates from every land of the Western Hemisphere, a truly remarkable example of solidarity in the Americas," said Francisco J. Hernandez, chief of the Travel Division of the Union, in reporting the acceptances.

The 1941 Congress, patterned on one held in San Francisco in 1939, will consider ways and means to promote inter-American travel.

To broaden the appeal of the Congress, it has been timed to include the observance of Mexican Independence Day, Sept. 16. An inter-American folk festival is being planned to present native songs and dances by groups from all the American republics.

Japan Tightens Dictator Rule

TOKYO, April 2 (AP)—Masatsune Ogura, Director-General of the vast Sumitomo interests and long President of the Japan-America Society for Western Japan, today accepted the post of Minister Without Portfolio in the Cabinet of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

His appointment was regarded in industrial quarters as an effort by the Government to help settle differences with industrialists.

In an interview with Domei, Japanese news agency, Mr. Ogura said that he advocated "establishment of a supreme economic consultative organ" taking in a Planning Board, the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, and Welfare.

He praised the methods used by William S. Knudsen in the United States defense program.

Kobe in Doldrums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KOBE, Japan — Japan's undeclared war on China has made its mark on this normally flourishing industrial center. Kobe is in the doldrums. Prices are up. There is some scarcity and the foreign element is virtually "down and out."

Nevertheless, no one seems to comment on the situation. The nearest one usually sees to a reference is such a statement as the announcement by the Statistics Section of the Oskaa Prefectural Office that "the average cost-of-living index of salaried and manual workers has advanced nearly 50 per cent compared with pre-hostility figures." This despite price control.

The shops still show plenty of bright gaily colored goods, especially along tourist Motomachi; but "luxury articles" are for the foreign tourist only, not for Japanese. And he is likely to be requested to pay not in yen but in U. S. currency. Japan seems decidedly unenthusiastic over the foreigner these days, but his money still comes in very handy.

The way in which the totalitarian steam roller is passing over the foreigner as well as over the Japanese is exemplified in the recent sale of Kobe's famous English language daily, the old British Japan Chronicle, to the same semi-official Tokyo Advertiser of Tokyo.

The Chronicle still carries on, but perhaps not for long. It appears that it may be put out of business, but there is said to be a feeling on the part of the Japanese purchasers that to kill it would be tacitly to confess that its critical attitude had been feared.

On the other hand, continued operation means continued loss. The management seems not to have been put under pressure to sell—this wasn't necessary, for the depressed economic situation of the Chronicle's foreign constituency has provided ample reason for a sale over the past couple of years.

As a Japanese enterprise, the Chronicle looks the same as ever, but its enthusiasm has gone. There are no longer any snappy little editorialettes after the main long "leader" and the translations from the Japanese press are cautiously picked so as not to make the Japanese ways look too comical in the eyes of readers of English. A few odd items still get in—wonderful scientific discoveries by Japanese savants and other things of the sort—but mostly the news and views are alike dull and tainted by a sort of obsequiousness-before-authority which no foreign journalist can ever bring to quite the full flower achieved by Japanese editing.

The vernacular press, of course, varies this with some extraordinarily impudent comments on the politicians, and other items of kindred sort, but that sort of thing is kept from the foreign public in those Japanese-edited dailies which are now the sole fare of the stranger in Japan's midst whether he be in Kobe, in Osaka, or in Tokyo.

New Japanese Troops? Yangtze Is Closed

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, April 2

Japanese authorities virtually closed the Yangtze River today when reliable sources reported permits for travel on the waterway would not be issued for at least four weeks.

It was understood, too, that Italian, German, and Chinese river steamers would be prohibited from stopping at Yangtze delta ports.

No reasons were given for the action, but the move indicated Japan planned further large-scale troop transfers such as have been in progress for the past two months.

Young third-class troops have been replacing veterans, who have been withdrawn and shipped to undisclosed destinations.

Study Indicates Japan Is Safe From Starvation by Blockade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—An economic study of rice, chief item of food in Japan and other Oriental countries, the result of a survey made by the Stanford Food Research Institute, reveals facts which contain definite interest for the military strategists of this and other nations opposing the world march of the tripartite aggressors.

Japan's rice-eating millions are dependent upon imports for only 15 per cent of their total food supply, and the possibility of interfering extensively with such imports by long-range naval blockade is remote, according to the findings of V. D. Wickizer, economist connected with the Institute, who went to the Orient for the facts on which his conclusions are based.

Japan, Mr. Wickizer said, could doubtless survive for a long time the complete stoppage of its food imports. Although the Japanese are better fed than most of the Oriental peoples, they have, he believes, the proved Oriental ability to maintain a high degree of physical effectiveness on greatly reduced rations. Mr. Wickizer also believes that if the improbable happened and a naval blockade actually cut off the food imports entirely, Japan would expand its home food production somehow to make up the lack.

Although the Japanese have been drawing up Burma, Thailand (Siam), and Indo-China for rice during the past year or so, Mr. Wickizer said, these sources are not vital. The Japanese could, under long-range blockade, forego their rice imports from southeast Asia and obtain their total import requirement from Korea and Taiwan, also drawing upon occupied portions of China, at the expense of the Chinese who have no surplus.

Only a short-range naval blockade could interfere with these substitute imports, as Mr. Wickizer sees the problem.

The entire "rice world," he points out, is an enormous world, comprising an aggregate rice-eating population of more than 750,000,000 people—more than 40 per cent of the world total. These rice-raising and rice-consuming lands are in the hot, rainy-weather belt known as Monsoon Asia, and many of the countries in the area are self-sufficient in rice, or nearly so.

India and China are pointed out as the greatest rice-producing nations. Their own consumption, however, uses up their production, and more, for both are rice importers. Most of the time, the Wickizer reports says, there is produced and imported enough rice, or cheaper grains like millets and sorghums, to keep their people from starvation, but lack of distributive facilities or lack of purchasing power causes local famines.

Refugees Aid Canadian Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—European refugees who have brought their businesses with them to British Columbia are providing the Province with profitable as well as useful colonies.

A typical example is Leon Korner, who before the war was Chief State Forester in Czechoslovakia, and who owned valuable timber lands and many sawmills in Central Europe. Today Mr. Korner is operating one of the most prosperous lumbering establishments on the Fraser River, and demonstrating to British Columbia lumbermen many advantages of Old World milling technique.

A few miles away from the Korner plant are mills being operated in the plywood industry by a group of Austrians and Czechs who left their homeland to come to British Columbia early in 1939.

The Bentley family was once engaged in the textile business in Austria, but it has joined forces with John Bene, the plywood expert of Czechoslovakia, and the Hubermans, and their organization is now producing nearly half the plywood required by Canada's rapidly expanding aircraft industry.

Join Fishing Colony

The Scandinavian countries have also added their quota to British Columbia's "exile" population. One recent arrival is the Novik family, who have joined the west coast fishing colony.

Head of the family is Peter Novik, who used his 75-foot diesel-powered boat to transport munitions from England to Norway during the days when the British expeditionary force was seeking a foothold on the Norwegian coast.

Novik, who speaks little English, told an interpreter here that he soon realized that Norway could no longer be his home after the Germans occupied the land. His boat had already been attacked several times, and he had reason to suspect that his family was among those "marked" by the Nazis. So he loaded his whole household, 27 strong, on his little fishing craft and started across the Atlantic.

Welcome Awaited Them

Eventually the Noviks landed on the east coast of Canada and the oldest and the youngest boarded a train and came direct to British Columbia, where they were welcomed by members of the large Norwegian community.

Several of the more able-bodied members of the party stayed with the ship, the Kaare II, and will bring it to this coast by way of the Panama Canal.

North Europeans who managed to bring considerable capital to this country before war broke out are financing woolen mills on the west coast and manufacturing blankets and clothing for Canada's fighting forces.

Swiss and Austrian rayon experts are also in British Columbia hoping to launch a rayon yarn mill near Vancouver in the near future.

American Flag Cheered in Lyons

LYONS, France, April 2 (AP)—Five hundred persons, including many students, demonstrated yesterday before the United States Consulate, cheering Yugoslavia and President Roosevelt, singing the Marseillaise and calling for the American flag.

The crowd saluted the flag when consular officials hung it out. Police stood by without interfering.

TOKYO, April 2 (AP)—Formal reorganization of the "Imperial Rule Assistance Association," Government advisory group, was announced today, with Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye as leader.

Lieut. Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa, chosen Vice-President, will retain his position of Minister of Justice in the Konoye Cabinet.

Sotaro Ishiwatari, former Minister of Finance, was named Secretary General and Shigeru Hazama, chief of the Organization Bureau.

Objectives of the reorganized Association were described as "systematization" of the Nation and shaping of a "greater East Asia."

The change is of particular interest in connection with reports which have been current for some time that Japan would take steps to strengthen the structure of its increasingly totalitarian Government.

"As long ago as last August, before Japan allied itself with Germany and Italy, Prince Konoye instructed his key political planners to work out a nonparty national structure to "unite the total energies of the State and the people."

At that time, Japanese political parties having been dissolved, the Premier said parties had no place in the undertaking. Even then, experienced foreign observers said he apparently was trying to centralize power without expressly adopting the totalitarian label.

The influential newspaper Asahi recently said that "the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has decided on the fundamental policy of merging the various Asia development organizations into one group, developing it into an organ serving as the vanguard of a people's movement to establish the great East Asia co-prosperity sphere on a solid basis."

This, it said, was in co-operation with the Army, the Navy, and the China Affairs Board, and continued:

"The most important point is whether the merger of Asia development organizations will end in a mere administrative merger, or whether the new organization will secure political character with the merger as a turning point in an epoch-making development."

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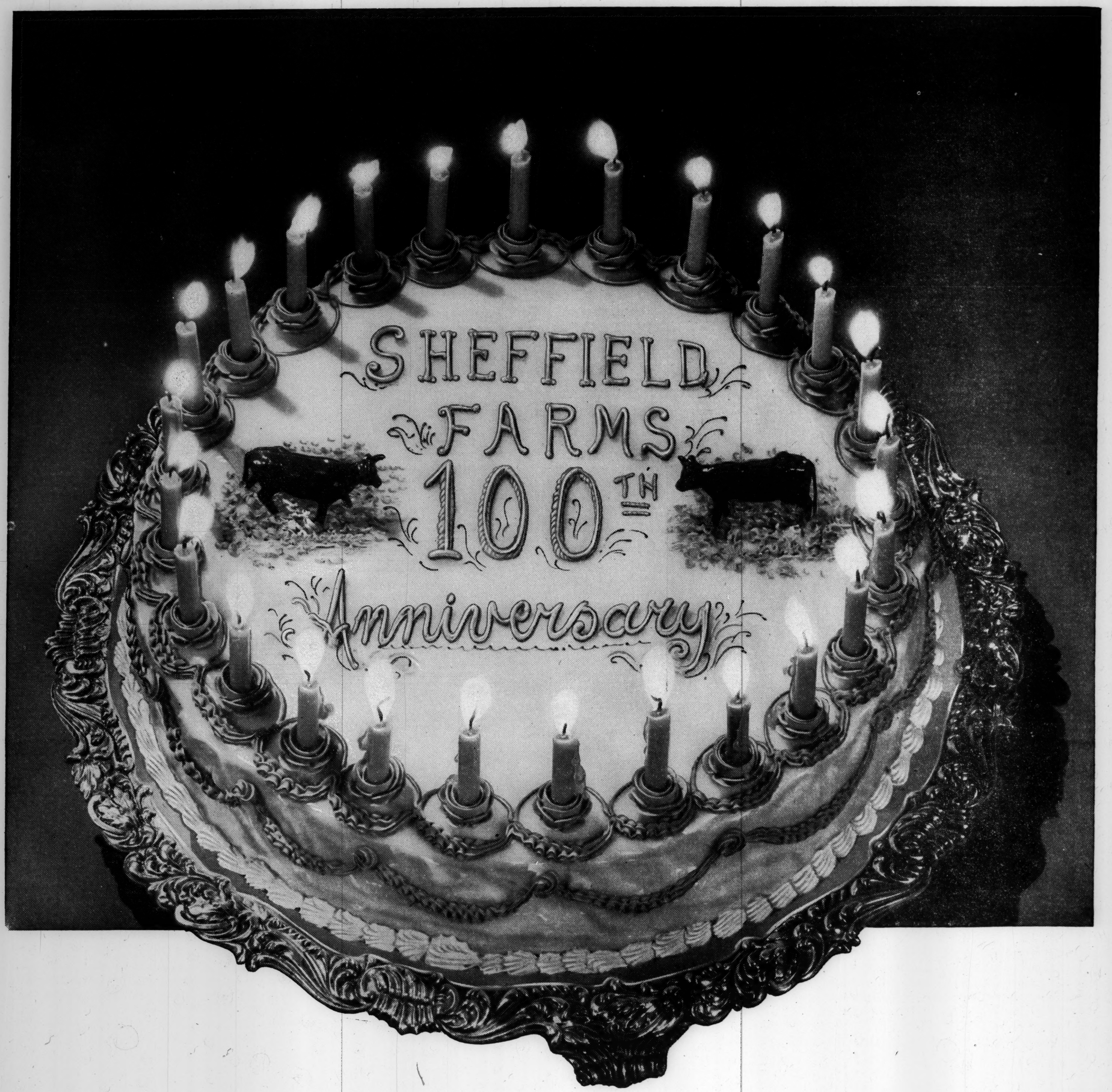

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Nation's first defense. Public welfare in 1941 is of vital importance as national defense occupies the nation. The strength of America today depends on workers in shipyards, airplane plants—in fact, in all factories and offices. The milk industry has a greater opportunity than ever to help build a sturdier nation as nutrition experts stress the importance of milk in the daily diet.

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Music Lifts London's Morale

By R. Millard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 2—"Give us 'Roll Out the Barrel,'" shouted a group of typical street-corner boys sitting restively in back-row seats to Leonard Hirsch as he was playing recently in a shelter during a heavy raid.

The celebrated violinist replied: "Sorry, I don't know that, but I can play a little piece some people seemed to enjoy very much when I played it for them in another shelter the other evening. It is called 'Bach's Prelude,' but perhaps you wouldn't care to hear it because it is a classic, and perhaps classics are not popular here."

The challenge evoked a chorus of "Play it." You could hear a pin drop as Mr. Hirsch, with two grubby little children standing almost on his toes gazing up at the movements of his bow, gave a beautiful rendering of the gem he has played in so many fashionable salons, in concert halls, and over the radio. As the last strains died away and Mr. Hirsch looked anxiously to see whether any of the moisture condensed on the low roof had fallen on his precious violin, it was the tough-looking boys sitting in the back row who led the shouts for more.

Experiences of this kind are common among artists who visit air-raid shelters and rest centers, blitz or no blitz, under a program promoted by the Council for Encouragement of Music and the Arts with funds provided half by the Pilgrim Trust and half by the British Treasury.

I went out one evening with Murray Davies, the tenor, who has given so much of his own time in organizing concerts at rest centers to which persons are taken immediately after they have been bombed out of their homes.

That evening we groped our way through the blackout, with sirens wailing, to a shelter only a short distance from a spot where two nights before a heavy bomb had crashed with disastrous results into a shelter beneath some railway arches.

The audience couldn't get enough as Mr. Davies sang to them—under certain operational difficulties since stout stone pillars intervened between himself and the accompanist, Augustus Lowe. The items receiving the loudest applause, I noted, were the more "highbrow" ones to which he led them by a judicious selection of the lighter numbers of his repertoire.

"Lovely, ain't it," said a girl worker next to me.

Mr. Davies told me of an elderly man at one rest center who had not spoken a word to anybody since his arrival at the sanctuary after harrowing experiences. He simply sat and stared straight before him. But at the close of the concert, he came up to the singer, wrung his hand and said, "I am better now."

Artists who thus seek to cheer and to entertain, while at the same time encouraging appreciation of the best type of music for the occasion and audience, have great calls on their adaptability.

As an example, when two artists were sent by request to a shelter in East London dockland, they found the dockland settlement building itself burned down. Therefore they had to give the concert in a dim, sandbagged archway with hundreds of persons crowded into an extremely confined space, with a continuous blitz in progress and an antiaircraft gun roaring just outside the entrance.

They had what they described as a "very cheerful hour with popular songs and comunity singing." Later the same artists visited a shelter under a large factory in the city and in an atmosphere of peace and quiet gave renderings that included works of Chopin, Liszt, Bach and Gounod.

Unfruitful Soils

Sometimes, but not often, artists strike unfruitful soil—usually where those in the shelter are comfortable on self-organized lines and have a counter-attraction of canteens, dancing and games.

The difficulties with which the performers contend range in almost unlimited variety from the tragedy of falling bombs to the comedy of missing piano notes. On one occasion, owing to space limitations, the accompanist had to play upstairs while the singers entertained an audience downstairs.

When I went out with Mr. Hirsch most of the shelters we visited had no pianos at all. So we took one with us. Loading and unloading this on and off a truck amid the din of bombs and guns, that made one think twice before flashing a torch even guardedly, was a test of one's love for music that persisted as we drove through an inky blackout on a route nobody was quite certain about and with the piano tending to get ahead of the party every time the driver applied the brakes.

There are sterner difficulties, however. In this connection I have a letter before me as I write—from the well-known singer Margaret Balfour to Gladys Cook, a professional agent now booking artists as a "CEMA" official. "I had to be up all night Wednesday," wrote Miss Balfour, "because of having a tin hat I was roped in to help in rescue work. Our hotel was bombed . . . and it was the visitors who attended the wounded. Five people were killed outside so about eight men and I worked hard. We looked like millers all covered with dust. . . ."

Collectively, the names of artists who give their services so gladly and gallantly constitute an all-star program which normally would cost a small fortune to present. Artists' fees of a flat rate of four guineas for singers and two guineas for accompanists are defrayed from the £12,500 the Pilgrims put up and from an equal amount from the Treasury. A continuance of activities on the present scale beyond June is believed to be contingent upon further funds.

Preservation of Culture

The Pilgrim Trust was founded in 1930 by an American, Edward S. Harkness, to insure a continuance of all that is best in English culture—central policy of CEMA. It includes members eminent in music, painting and the theater appointed by the President of the Board of Education.

The war has given CEMA a big opportunity to be of service. Not only is it bringing comfort and pleasure on a national scale to persons herded together in refuges, but, as its Secretary, Miss Mary Glasgow, explained to me: "The Council also is organizing large numbers of factory tours among war workers, is assisting in the arrangement of special recitals in cathedrals, churches, and chapels, and is helping Britain's great orchestras — the London Philharmonic, the London Symphony, the Halle, the Scottish, and the Northern Philharmonic—to give concerts in the industrial areas where such things were unknown before."

Meanwhile tributes to artists continue to accumulate. Here is a representative one furnished by the Warden of Swarthmore Settlement in Plymouth after a chamber music concert given by Miss Mary Linde and a London piano quartet. He said: "we had no light but the artists said they would play even in the dark if anyone turned up. About 70 persons appeared and we carried on with the aid of four candles—a splendid concert. It was the most healing balm for all of us."

Nazis and British Chant Barrel Song

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Music maintains its international character in spite of the war. During the early days of the conflict, the popular "Roll Out the Barrel" song was being sung in England and in Germany alike.

The Germans claimed that it is a German song . . . old folk melody and all that sort of thing.

The British didn't bother about its origin. They just sang it. And still do.

Cheer Below Despite War Above

Wide World

Shelter Party

Accordionists and singers entertaining shelterers in the Aldwych Tube Station in London. Most of the audience sits on the rail lines while the entertainers use the platform as a stage. The performers go from shelter to shelter bringing cheer. Photo passed by the British censor.

© Fox

Underground Studio

Edgar Willings seen putting finishing touches on a painting, copy of Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," in an air-raid shelter. Behind the easel the Rev. W. E. Sangster watches interestedly.

Parasite Service Moves to Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Imperial Parasite Service—a co-operative project devised by the Governments of the British Commonwealth to develop a new idea in insect control—has been transferred from Great Britain to Canada.

Dr. W. R. Thompson, director of the service, announcing the transfer, told members of the Royal Canadian Institute at a recent meeting that the project is necessary as 10 per cent of all efforts to develop crops in the British Empire is wasted through insect depredations. Work is being carried on at the Belleville laboratories of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Steel Chairman Resigns Republican Finance Post

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Ernest T. Weir of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the National Steel Corporation has resigned as chairman of the Republican National Finance Committee.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Chairman of the National Committee, who announced the resignation, said he had given no consideration to a successor. Mr. Weir had agreed to serve only for the duration of the Presidential campaign.

83 Cornell Awards Worth About $41,000

ITHACA, N. Y., April 2 (AP) — Cornell University has awarded 83 graduate school fellowships and scholarships for the 1941-42 academic year totaling $41,063.

Graduate school Dean, G. H. Sabine, announced 39 of the awards include free tuition with cash stipends. Chosen from 608 applicants, the winners hold degrees from 70 United States, Canadian and European colleges.

Ottawa Denies Preparation Of Exchange Pact With U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 2—Reports here and in the United States that an exchange agreement is being negotiated were definitely denied here It was pointed out that the rate of exchange in the unofficial market, where transactions represent less than 1 per cent of the total exchange transactions between the two countries, is subject to rumors and the sharp advance in Canadian funds was undoubtedly due to the story about a pending agreement.

Rumors are always floating about just pior to a budget, particularly a budget like this one which will deal with such a heavy and growing Government expenditure. But there is a general feeling here that an attempt to equalize currency values now would dislocate rather than aid Dominion finance.

It would help Canada to pay for purchases from the United States, but it would hamper Great Britain in her payments to Canada.

It would reduce the benefit now accruing to sale of gold and other commodities to the United States.

There are undoubtedly a number of persons in Canada who believe that, with Canada's growing purchases from the United States the difference in exchange values should be gradually reduced, but it is believed that even with drastic changes that each successive budget must bring, no change in the exchange rate is expected at this time.

One of the factors at the bottom of the rumor is believed here to be the desire to increase Canadian travel in the United States. Many persons in this country agree with this, but the situation is governed by the urgency of conserving American exchange to pay for war materials bought from the United States.

Defense Provides Jobs for Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Ninety-three national defense positions are open to college women, according to a listing in the new edition of "What to do in the World's Work," a biennial handbook of vocational information at Hunter College. The booklet is distributed among vocational guidance consellors throughout the country, compilation of a faculty committee headed by Prof. Marie K. Gallagher.

Among defense opportunities cited for women are aviatrix, landing field observer, cartographer, censor, interpreter, chemist, food instructor, draftsman, immigration agent, dietician, econometrician, lecturer and military training camp hostess.

"Vestibule" positions, jobs for beginners, for which a graduate is qualified immediately after college, are stressed in the handbook, fifth to be published since 1930. It now lists a total of 500 job types for which women may prepare in a liberal arts college. These include everything from police woman, navigator and foreign correspondent to parental advisor, fashion co-ordinator and animated cartoonist.

Sydney Warning

SYDNEY, New South Wales, April 2 (CP)—Arthur Fadden, Acting Prime Minister, told the House of Representatives today that Australia's dollar exchange position was becoming worse and that the Commonwealth was drawing from her dollar fund more than she was contributing. He said "we are taking advantage of contributions by Great Britain and our sister Dominions."

Nazi Hint of 'Secret Weapon' Laid to Scare Plan

By a Military Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the war moves into a more critical phase, German propaganda reiterates hints of "secret weapons."

Several times since the war began in 1939 warnings have been sounded—either by Reichsführer Hitler himself, by German officials, or by sources which might ultimately be traced to Germany—that the Nazis would soon come out with some innovation in military equipment which would assure Germany of victory.

No such weapon has as yet made its appearance.

The warnings, however, have perhaps served their purpose in undermining morale by engendering fear, and they will undoubtedly continue to do so until this "strategy" is recognized as a part of the typical Nazi procedure.

Some Improvements Made

The fact is that during nearly 20 months of the present war, neither the countries of Europe, Asia, or Africa, or the United States with its present intense rearmament drive, have produced any genuinely "new" or "secret" weapons—much less any that promise to revolutionize modern warfare.

Refinements and improvements in design have given many old weapons new potentialities. But basic principles of ballistics and operation of all types of weapons have shown little change.

The brief campaign in which Germany smashed through the armies of the Netherlands, Belgium, Britain and France, and forced the capitulation of the French republic in the short space of seven weeks, provided fertile ground for reports of revolutionary weapons which, it was argued, the Germans must be using to accomplish such feats.

Attention was focused, for instance, on the flame-thrower, which, mounted on tanks or carried by infantry troops, could permit lightning advances through enemy lines.

In Berlin the story was circulated that Fort Eben Emael, strongest of the Liege-Albert canal defense posts, had been subdued by use of an amazing new secret weapon known as the "Angriffsmittel." Other reports told of the use of nerve-gas which rendered the defenders of the fort incapable of fighting.

Fuel a Vital Question

Actually it has been proven that the flame-thrower, while used by some of the belligerents, is inefficient due to speed with which fuel is used up. Furthermore its original use may be traced back to Archimedes and the siege of Syracuse.

As for the capture of Eben Emael, stories of secret weapons bear only too clearly the stamp of official German propaganda, designed to cover up the methods of subterfuge and the familiar "boring from within" doubtlessly employed to bring about the fort's quick surrender.

The success of the German drive into France—from a purely military standpoint—may be attached directly to the use of the heavy break-through tank, which is itself an improved "old" weapon. This type of tank received its first test in smashing a highly organized defensive position in the battle of Cambria in 1917. Germany, through the writings of Gen. Ludwig von Eimannsberger, author of "Mechanized War," realized that the break-through tank was an essential to modern wars as were armored divisions and attack aviation. This is no more a secret weapon than the homely dust pan, rake and small hand pump used by the British as the most effective weapons yet devised in dealing with the incendiary bombs.

Three Main Categories

Production engineering practices as applied in all countries are divided up into three principal categories—artillery, including automotive combat vehicles, ammunition and bombs, and small arms.

In these categories many relatively new weapons have been developed by each country. For instance, in the United States many new types of ordnance are in use today which are the outgrowth of earlier types which have been developed through the years by experimenting.

The .30 calibre Garand semi-automatic rifle in use in the United States, which fires accurately 2½ times as fast as the Springfield model of 1903, would hardly be called a new or secret weapon.

The .30 calibre Browning machine gun which fires 500 rounds a minute at a range of three miles, and the .50 calibre Browning which fires 400 rounds a minute at a horizontal range of four miles, are likewise developments of early types of machine guns.

Many other so-called new weapons have been produced by the Ordnance of the United States Army. There is a 37 mm antitank gun which will pierce 1½ inches of armor plate at 1,000 yards, and there is a 37 mm antiaircraft gun capable of 120 shots a minute of full automatic fire for defense against low-flying planes.

A new 75 mm gun—medium artillery—has been developed with a new standard high-speed carriage, and a 155 mm gun has been put into operation that will fire a 95-pound projectile 26,000 yards at a maximum elevation of 45 degrees.

A 155 mm howitzer has been equipped with pneumatic tires and air brakes with increase in the possible speed of from 10 to 50 miles per hour, and has a range of about seven miles. A new anti-aircraft gun fires a 12.7 pound projectile vertically 9,700 yards at a rate of 25 shots a minute; a 105 mm antiaircraft gun fires a 33 pound projectile vertically about 14,000 yards; a 14-inch seacoast gun mounted on railways fires a 1,560 pound projectile 25 miles; and a 16-inch seacoast gun on a barbette mount fires a 2,100 pound projectile to a range of 30 miles.

In the field of tanks a new light tank has been developed which carries one 37 mm cannon and four machine guns, while another medium heavy model is also being turned out.

Larger Tanks Produced

Similar types of equipment are in the hands of all the warring nations today. All are relatively new weapons, so-called, but they are the results of evolution of equipment most of which was used in the World War.

The latest tank type used by the U. S. Army is a development of the 6-ton tank used in 1917. It has heavier armament, and heavier armor, larger track, more favorable weight distribution and better accessibility to the engine compartment. But other than these refinements, it is basically the same tank.

No military authority would completely rule out the possibility of some unique development. But the history of warfare shows that such developments do not spring into being full-blown. Rather, they come gradually. And the alert commander—even in the face of some new method or improved strategy—still has at his command methods of defense which are adequate if properly used.

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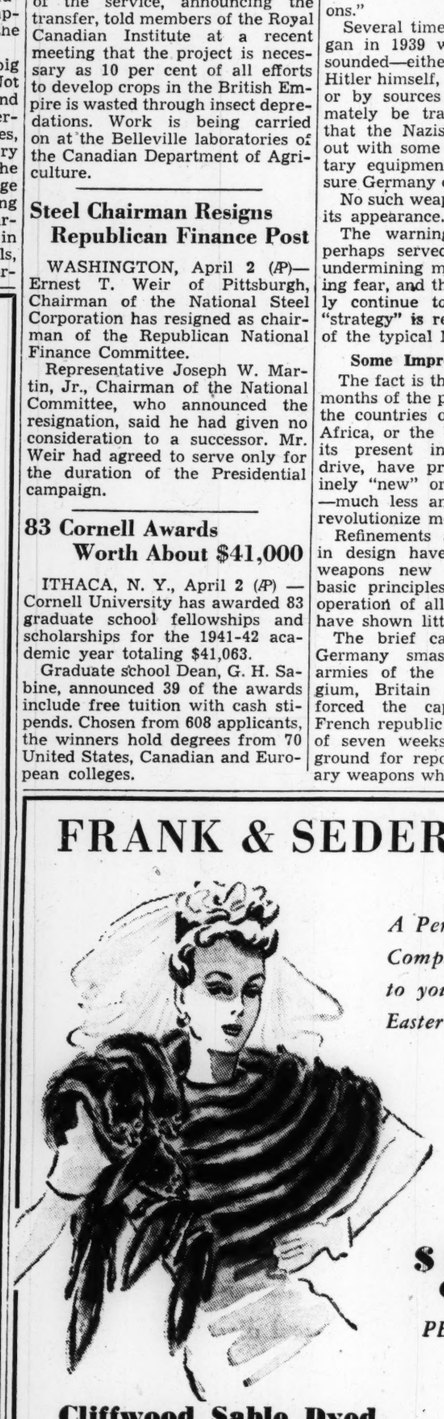

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Eritrea: Fallen Symbol of Empire

Capture of Asmara almost concludes Italy's tragic and costly adventures in colonization.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who covered the Italian invasion of Ethiopia

With the fall of Asmara, capital of Eritrea, that colony has passed almost completely out of the hands of Premier Mussolini.

Eritrea is Italy's oldest colony. Of very little economic or military value, it has, from the beginning, been a colonial symbol; it is a token of Empire.

Eritrea was conceived as an imperial banner, which would show the world that Italy too, has a place among great world powers. This banner has frequently been at half mast, has more often been a token of weakness than of strength, and has brought modern Italy more sorrow than joy. Today, again, it is a token of Italian miscalculation.

A very enthusiastic fascist book, "Mediterranean Cross-Currents," published in 1938, says, "The great difference between former Italian policy and Fascist policy is that in the old days it consisted of trials of strength beyond Italy's capacity . . . nowadays all forces are systematically prepared."

Today these words seem a tragic mockery.

Once more Eritrea is a measuring rod, showing that Italy has been driven into a trial of strength, beyond its capacity.

Difficult for Colonists

The colony itself, which is about the size of Illinois, has the form of an elephant's head and trunk. The part corresponding to the face and trunk extends for 600 miles along the Red Sea, is extremely hot, very dry, thinly populated, and altogether unsuitable for European colonists.

This long, narrow strip of low coast land has two ports of some importance—Assab at the extreme southern end, and Massawa in the middle. This arid area is inhabited largely by nomad shepherds, belonging to desert tribes that usually seem lethargic and withered, but at times are very fierce. From Assab a faint desultory trail runs across hostile deserts toward Addis Ababa.

The upper part of Eritrea, which might be said to correspond to the elephant's head, is upper in the topographical as well as geographical sense. It is high land, an immense plateau. The temperature is tolerable, the climate agreeable during much of the year, rain is plentiful, and vegetation abounds The natives here are Abyssinians and they cultivate the soil. A few Italian colonists have been settled there.

Advantages of Asmara

The chief city is Asmara, which like most colonial centers has a foreign and a native quarter. The foreign part is filled with new buildings, situated on straight streets or well laid out squares, and is rather attractive. Compared with the rest of Eritrea, it is very delightful indeed. When one passes from the stifling port of Massawa, where the temperature is often 120 degrees, up the 8,000 feet to Asmara, the capital seems almost like paradise. Normally it has 85,000 inhabitants; all Eritrea about 500,000.

At the beginning the colony was a heavy financial burden to Italy. The imports are usually about twice as large as the exports, while the cost of both the civil administration and of the Army has been high. After 1930 the civil budget was reported as balanced. As a center of colonization, Eritrea has been a complete failure—no more than 3,000 Italians actually settled on farms there.

As a matter of fact, Italy took Eritrea principally because it wanted to get some piece of Africa before the whole continent had been appropriated. Occupation began in the classical way. A private Italian steamship company bought the port of Assab and surrounding country from a native ruler in 1870 for about $9,000. Twelve years later, this little area was officially declared an Italian colony. Efforts toward expansion were begun, at once, and in 1885 Massawa was taken.

Progress of Colonization

Massawa, of course, is no use by itself. A port must have a "hinterland," so the Italians set out to move up the hill and seize part of Ethiopia. They managed to get up the hill, but were almost immediately driven down again, in 1887.

They made further preparations, launched other campaigns, and by 1896 were in possession of a rather large and desirable portion of northeast Ethiopia. The Ethiopians resisted with great vigor. On March 1, 1896, Ethiopian warriors, under King Menelik, met the Italian Army at Adowa and almost wiped it out. Rome's banner drooped. Rome's colonial ambitions were blasted. Sorrow and bitterness submerged Italy.

The Prime Minister, Francesco Crispi, who had governed almost as a dictator, was swept from office and lived out his remaining days in sadness, disgrace, and isolation. Parliament, which had so often applauded him, passed a vote of censure upon him as the cause of a national disaster.

Crispi and Duce

Concerning his career, the great Italian historian and philosopher, Benedetto Croce, has written, "One pities him even though he is himself to blame that his career ended in unrelieved misery amid the silence of the desert that has engulfed it."

Signor Crispi began very much as Premier Mussolini. Italy joyfully hailed him as "a strong man." He enjoyed almost ten years of success and adulation. His motto was "Crispi is always right." Yet the disaster at Adowa swept him into disgrace and left his nation bewildered.

At the present time one national disaster for Italy rapidly follows another, each far more catastrophic than Adowa. Almost all Eritrea has been taken from Italy. This old imperial banner seems about to be seized. Along with it, the whole of Italian East Africa is on the point of vanishing. More than this, the homeland itself has literally been occupied by a foreign power.

If Adowa, where fewer than ten thousand Italian soldiers were killed and captured, caused the Italian Nation to turn so overwhelmingly against their hero, Francesco Crispi, what will that Nation do to the leader responsible for the present national catastrophies? As the Fascists retreat in Eritrea, one cannot but wonder what sort of censure a future Italian Parliament will vote against Il Duce and what appraisal some other Italian philosopher will write of his disservices to Italy.

By a Staff Artist

British Troops Push On

Upper arrow shows Asmara, capital of Eritrea, which has been occupied by British forces. The lower arrow shows where other British troops are pushing on toward Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, following the capture of Diredawa a few days ago.

British Gains in East Africa Put 100,000 Italians in Peril

CAIRO, April 2 (AP) — British forces were said today to have cornered nearly 100,000 Italian troops still fighting in East Africa following capture yesterday of Asmara, Capital of Eritrea.

The capture put the survivors of some 40,000 Fascists who engaged in the recent battle of Cheren with their backs to the sea—where the British Navy blocks retreat.

In Ethiopia, British columns struck inland from captured Diredawa toward Addis Ababa, the capital, on the heels of the Duke of Aosta's retreating army.

The Duke's orginal forces at Addis Ababa have been estimated at 40,000, and British reports said smaller garrisons withdrawing toward the Capital from other parts of Ethiopia probably would increase the total fighting strength to 60,000 men.

The fall of Diredawa, March 31, put the British in command of the strategic Awash River valley and the Addis Ababa-Djibuti railroad leading to the Gulf of Aden.

Formidable Obstacles

This completed encirclement of the Capital, for on the other three sides the British already hold control, though columns driving toward Addis Ababa from different directions are far from the City.

There remained formidable obstacles, however, to the advance on Addis Ababa from Diredawa. The Capital lies 250 miles from Diredawa along a winding valley flnaked by lofty ridges from which Italians could harass the advance.

The British command acknowledged that advance in Ethiopia and Eritrea had been hampered by extensive damage to highways and railroads wrought by retreating Italians.

The natural obstacles to the British in Eritrea were not considered as formidable. Asmara stands near the brink of a 6,500-foot escarpment which descends abruptly to the coastal plain sloping to the Red Sea. The chief Eritrean port of Massaua, seven miles by rail from Asmara, was the next British goal.

Hold Key to Massaua

The British had indicated that Cheren and Asmara were keys to the defense of Massaua, and that once the Italians were forced out into the flat coastal plain the capture of the port, and the end of fighting in Eritrea, would follow quickly.

The British meanwhile attached little importance to renewed activity in Libya, where fighting with "enemy"—presumably Italian and German—infantry and mechanized units was reported yesterday near Mersa Brega, on the Gulf of Sidra.

Mersa Brega is about 30 miles northeast of El Agheila, which marked the limit of the British advance westward. They later yielded El Aghelia to German patrol, but described their withdrawals as a matter of adjusting the front.

Destroyer Sunk

LONDON, April 2 (AP) — The Admiralty announced today that British naval aircraft of the East Indies command had sunk an Italian destroyer of the 1,526-ton Pantera class. It was also announced that the German merchantship Bertram Rickmers, 4,188 tons, has been intercepted by a British warship. Both vessels were seeking to leave the Eritrean port of Massana, object of the British land drive.

The Admiralty communiqué said the Bertram Rickmers registered out of Hamburg, was intercepted by the Kandahar.

The Kandahar, launched March 21, 1939, belongs to the Javelin class and is of 1,690 tons displacement.

Monroe Doctrine Measure Passed

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—The House completed Congressional action yesterday on a measure to reaffirm the historic Monroe Doctrine by opposing transfers by non-American nations of their possessions in this Hemisphere to any other non-American power.

Representative Luther Johnson (D) of Texas said the measure, which went through on a voice vote and now goes to the White House, was almost identical with those passed by the House and Senate last year but which died in a Senate-House conference committee.

The two Chambers differed only as to whether the measure should refer to "this Hemisphere" or "Western Hemisphere." The former-House-language finally was adopted.

There was not a word of opposition to the measure. Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York and other members of the minority declared they favored its adoption "at this critical time" to prevent any future possibility of Germany obtaining control of any territories in this Hemisphere now held by Britain, France or the Netherlands

Swiss Labor Regimentation Sign of Tightened Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—The approach of Spring to Switzerland's valleys brings renewed activity in the army.

Moreover the law regimenting Switzerland's labor is coming into effect. The new bill provides that every Swiss between the ages of 16 and 60 fill out a blank listing such matters as lingual accomplishments, vocation, avocations, specific training in other lines, and adaptability to farm chores, field work and wood cutting. Secondary school children of 15 and 16 in the last two classes were required to make out forms regarding their experience in gardening and farm pursuits.

Greater flexibility and a vastly augmented labor market are some of the advantages believed to accrue from the Government's new labor policy. This follows the Country's drive for a larger measure of self-sufficiency which can be realized only if the farmers are provided with sufficient help—especially during peak seasons.

First Draftees

It is surmised that people who are not in regular or necessary employment will be drafted first. Under this category would come girls accustomed to remain at home after finishing school; also boys hired by the stores to make deliveries, and members of that branch of the Army known as the "Hilfsdienst," auxiliary service.

By utilizing the Nation's labor the regular Army retains its full strength during periods of general mobilization without impairing farm production. Dislocations inevitably following a farmer's call to arms will be minimized by the substitution of adequate help to prevent crop deterioration or partial losses. Soldiers, therefore, are not obtained at the expense of agriculture. Freed from anxiety, the Army gets a better man and Switzerland more land under production.

An advocate of the Government's control of all labor is the highly respected Gen. Henri Guisan, highest military authority in the land today. There are many anecdotes attesting his simple tastes, his dislike of ostentatious display, all bearing out a people's highest encomium that he is truly one of them.

Invasion Barriers Improved

Work continues along different sections of the Country's defense lines, strengthening and improving positions already completed. Steel and concrete impregnated bunkers have domes studded against the approach of tanks, and fenced with wire to prevent liquid fire throwers from reaching their mark.

This new liquid fire weapon was successful on parts of the Maginot Line, where it is said the intense heat generated within forced evacuation and surrender.

Machine gun nests and tank traps figure prominently in the Swiss lines, the traps in some cases being steep inclines at the base of walls, on the other side of which are gun emplacements.

Another form of Switzerland's defense system, appearing in villages only the last few weeks, is the thoroughly trained bicycle troops riding two abreast through quiet streets. An officer at the head of the column gives orders which are executed with a precision that denotes comprehensive drilling.

Usually they are out early riding swiftly and silently along roads bordering flat open tracts in the murky half-light of a new day. Each soldier has a rifle slung across his back, leather ammunition pouches and a small pack fastened on the carrier. These men are the street police whose duty it is to patrol all outlying roads in the vigil maintained against parachutists.

OPM Gives Figures On Plant Costs

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Defense plants costing $2,158,000,000 have been financed under Government supervision, the Office of Production Management announced in a compilation covering the period from July through February.

Direct Government financing amounted to $1,350,000,000. "Letters of intent," which precede a formal contract in some instances, have been issued for $244,000,000 worth of facilities.

Private borrowing is financing $393,000,000 worth under certificates of necessity which permit amortization for tax purposes over a five-year period.

British financing of plants in this country amounts to $171,000,000.

"In addition, several hundred millions of dollars is being spent privately on defense plant facilities without Government supervision," the OPM said in a statement. "There is, as yet, no reliable estimate of this amount."

Rhodes Air Base Puts Axis in Sight of Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The island of Rhodes, where German dive-bombers were reported to be based, and which has been bombed by the British on three consecutive days, achieved a place in history as the home of the Colossus of Rhodes, a gigantic statue listed as one of the world's seven wonders, but is of current military interest as Axis-owned territory within sight of Turkey.

"Rhodes, capital and largest of the 'baker's dozen' of Italian Dodecanese islands in the eastern Mediterranean," says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society, "is only about 10 miles from the southwest corner of Turkey-in-Asia. Its area is nearly half that of Rhode Island, smallest of the United States, and its population of more than 50,000 is predominantly Greek in origin and tradition.

"Throughout the Christian era, however, Greece has had no political control over Rhodes. As a Roman province it was a center of learning and art. When the Roman Empire was divided, it passed under Byzantine rule. Early in the fourteenth century it was taken over by the Knights of St. John, a pious charitable organization which made the capital city, Rhodes, a Christian bulwark during the Crusades.

"Two hundred years later the Turks, recognizing the island's strategic location for commerce, ousted the Knights and held Rhodes under their control until 1912. Then the Italians, battling Turkey for Tripoli, gained possession of the entire Dodecanese group, which they have made into a naval and air base. In so doing, they have restored to Rhodes a measure of the popularity and trade it once enjoyed.

"From the earliest days poets have sung of the beauty of the island. Washed by a blue sea, it enjoys a mild climate and abounds in orchards of figs, olives, pomegranates, and oranges. Green pine forests dot the mountains and hillsides. For 10 months in the year the island is abloom with roses; in fact, Rhodes is from the Greek for 'rose.'

"The city of Rodi—as the Italians have named it—near the island's northeast tip, rises as an amphitheater from the Aegean. Formidable walls, towers, and palaces built by the Knights give the old part of the capital a medieval appearance. Coats-of-arms of noble European families are still visible in the walls of the old Knights' residences. The lattices on many windows shielded Turkish women from unauthorized view. In the modern section of the city, tidy shaded streets and white villas mark the Greek and Italian residential area, just below the orange groves on the surrounding hills.

"There is no trace now of the celebrated Colossus of Rhodes, the statue of the sun god which once towered more than 100 feet high near the harbor entrance."

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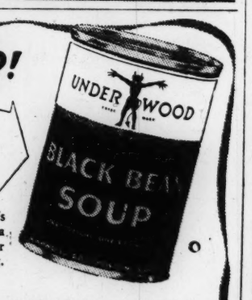

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Background of Three Defense Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—Three big strikes feature the news today, Ford, Allis-Chalmers, and the soft-coal stoppage; what is the background and history of each?

The three strikes illustrate in their own way phases of the industrial turbulence through which the Nation is passing at a time when it is faced with even graver perils from without. In some of these strikes Americans are fighting Americans, and fatalities have occurred, even at a time when 1,000,000 young Americans have been drafted to join the Army to defend the country from possible attack from outside.

National feeling against the work stoppages is rising and has found expression in violent demands for strike curbs in Congress.

President Roosevelt, at his press conference April 1, urged patience for yet a little while, and said he still would pin his hopes on the existing mediation machinery, the patriotic impulses of both sides, and the mutual employer-employee spirit of give and take.

Taken together the three strikes fit into a co-ordinated picture. Here are the three strikes as Washington sees them, followed by certain conclusions that may be drawn from them:

1. **Allis-Chalmers**—This is the smallest but not the least important since it typifies "bottleneck" defense strikes, in this case the manufacture of $45,000,000 of defense turbines for power plants and a wide variety of machine-tool items and special items for the Navy. Beginning on Jan. 22 it has just entered its 70th day, involving 7,500 workers and over 380,000 man-days of idleness on an issue of union relations that seems wholly disproportionate to the casual observer to the heat, bitterness, and delay engendered.

Background of the issue is a lack of mutual trust on either side between management and the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers. On labor's side is a young organization, tinged with radicalism and characterized with the lack of discipline generally associated with new unions. On management's side is Max Babb, President of the company, considered hostile by the Union.

A complicating factor is that Mr. Babb, although a big defense contractor, is a contributor to the isolationist America First Committee, strongly hostile to Roosevelt foreign policies and opposed to commitment in the European war.

Story of Failures

Federal efforts to get the plant reopened are an old story. Sidney Hillman worked out a formula which the Union accepted but which management rejected save with reservations. Then the famous Knudsen-Knox back-to-work appeal to patriotism was sent in Mr. Hillman's absence, which management accepted and which the Union rejected. Philip Murray, leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, denounced this telegram as an "ultimatum," lifting the ugly issue above the particular Allis-Chalmers strike and threatening to embroil even bigger forces on a national scale.

Just why Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Knox chose the time they did to send their appeal after a private consultation with officials of the Allis-Chalmers Company, but without representatives of the workers, following disclosure that the Union's original strike ballots had been "stuffed," is still a mystery.

It showed an absence of that sense of timing that might have existed if Mr. Roosevelt had been in Washington. Washington still wonders about it, and feels that the situation, one way or another, has been mishandled.

Ford Rift Expected

2. **Ford:** Those familiar with the Ford situation are not surprised that a labor showdown has come since they regarded it as inevitable, though regretting that it could not be met by peaceful means and that it fell in the emergency when Ford has $122,000,000 of defense contracts.

Mr. Ford's hostility to labor unions is well known and frequently expressed. The other two big auto corporations, General Motors and Chrysler have signed up with the U. A. W. and their wages are said by labor to average over $1 an hour compared with 95 cents at Ford's.

The Union demands a seniority system, machinery to adjust grievances, and abolition of alleged strong-arm methods used by Henry Bennett's Service Department. This seems to be chiefly an organizational battle.

Chief criticism of the Union is that it has interrupted production without waiting for the NLRB to call the election which Mr. Ford had refused to permit. The Union answers that the NLRB is too slow, it has found Ford guilty of nine Wagner Act violations but has succeeded in enforcing only one major one after a three-year struggle that reached the Supreme Court. The Union argues that enforcement machinery that takes three years is to slow.

Like Mr. Babb of the Allis-Chalmers Company, Mr. Ford has made no secret of his opposition to the Roosevelt foreign policy. But although he rejected a contract to make airplane motors for the British, he has thrown his big plant into full production for home defense.

Mine Union Strong

3. **Coal:** Here the United Mine Workers is dominant and so strong among the 400,000 miners that it has Union dues checked off automatically by the company from pay envelopes.

The stoppage shows that unionization is no automatic guarantee against strikes and the biennial coal negotiations for a new wage contract customarily are attended by some stoppage. This is usually accompanied, however, with advance overproduction of coal, as at the present time where one month's advance supply is available, so that stoppage rarely affects outside industry. The Union is well disciplined and outlaw stoppages are rare.

The Union now demands a $1 flat increase in the basic daily wage of $6 in the northern fields and $5.60 in the South. Most observers here feel the dispute will be compromised without serious industrial effect.

When negotiations began March 11 the United Mine Workers offered, in event of a deadlock, to keep the miners at work after expiration of the old contract upon condition that any agreement ultimately concluded be made retroactive to April 1. The view of the editorially conservative Washington Star expresses considerable official sentiment regarding this: "This is a reasonable and more or less accepted practice, but the operators, with the exception of five states where the mines are still open, rejected the offer. In doing so they have taken an untenable position, and one from which they ought to recede promptly in the national interest."

Public Opening Aroused

Summary: Belief grows here that public opinion will not countenance much longer serious defense stoppages. Already the new Mediation Board has solved all cases submitted to it. The three cases above have not been submitted to it.

The Administration appears to feel that the regular labor conciliation machinery may be able to handle the coal strike. The Ford strike has just begun. The Allis-Chalmers situation is, in some ways, the ugliest.

Fumbling Federal settlement efforts so far have aggravated rather than soothed matters. To invoke the new Mediation Board in this strike may damage its reputation just as it gets started. On the other hand, the long stoppage is the most serious challenge to the Government.

Continued strikes are apt to bring drastic antistrike legislation from the House. It is believed here that Senate passage is doubtful, however, while Mr. Roosevelt, judging from recent comments, almost certainly would veto such legislation.

Antistrike laws, incidentally, are opposed by many businessmen and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has come out against them.

Hub of Ford Empire

By the Associated Press

Detroit, April 2

The River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Company, where a strike was called today, is the hub of the fabulous industrial empire.

It is located near Dearborn where the River Rouge flows into the Detroit River, and employs approximately 86,000 men, the largest single factory unit in the world.

The plant covers 1,096 acres and the buildings have a floor area of more than 7,250,000 square feet. Within its gates are blast furnaces, a locomotive repair shop, the largest foundry in the world, open hearth furnaces, steel plant and rolling mill, paper mill, glass factory, laboratories, and a cement plant. The factory has 14 miles of roadways and 92 miles of railroad tracks.

Almost all of the products manufactured here are shipped to assembly plants throughout the country.

Brill Tension Eases

PHILADELPHIA, April 2 (AP)—Edward McDonald, Federal Labor Conciliator, said last night an agreement has been reached that may end a three weeks' strike of 1,500 workers at the J. G. Brill Company plant here.

Mr. McDonald said the agreement would be submitted to the strikers for ratification at a mass meeting tomorrow. He declined to give any details of the agreement.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) called the strike for higher wages, a closed shop and paid vacations. The company has contracts to manufacture gun mounts.

A. C. F. Workers Out

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor workers stopped work today at the American Car & Foundry Company plant, working on British orders for shells.

Thomas W. Scovona, President of the A. F. of L. Federal Local 22,518 said the company, which employs an estimated 1,400, has disregarded a promise not to reduce piece-work rates. Overtime was another issue in the dispute, he added.

A Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) spokesman asserted his union called the walkout in an attempt to obtain recognition.

Westinghouse Status

PITTSBURGH, April 2 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organizations officials last night telegraphed the Federal Government and the newly formed National Defense Labor Mediation Board for "immediate action" to prevent a strike involving 4,500 workers at the plant of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

Messages went to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, the Board, and Philip Murray, C. I. O. President and Mediation Board member, Albert L. Smith, Business Agent of Local 610, C. I. O. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, announced.

Meanwhile, in New York, officers of the same union met with W. G. Marshall, Vice-President in charge of industrial relations of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, and began negotiating for a wage contract to cover 50,000 workers in that concern's 22 plants. Lyle Dowling, union spokesman, said all the issues, including a request for a wage boost, were "explored," methods of procedure were adopted and the sessions adjourned until next Tuesday.

Textile Agreements

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Emil Rieve, General President of the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.), has announced the signing of contracts covering workers in 11 plants of three concerns in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maine.

A three-year agreement with the Duplan Silk Corporation, covering plants in Berwick, Hazleton, and Kingston, Pa., Mr. Rieve said, provided for increases totaling more than $200,000 for 2,500 workers.

A contract with the Androscoggin Mill, of Lewiston, Maine, which Mr. Rieve said was the first known formal agreement ever signed by a textile plant in that city, provided a 10 per cent wage increase for employees, according to the announcement.

The American Viscose Corporation, Mr. Rieve said, renewed a contract with the union and provided "substantial increases in wages" amounting to approximately $1,500,000 a year.

Tugboat Strike Dims

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—A Union leader expressed belief last night that New York Harbor towboat workers and their employers would settle a wage dispute and avert a threatened strike, called for midnight today, that would tie up the shipment of war materials and commercial cargoes in the Nation's busiest port.

Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.), indicated that if the wage issue between the operators and employees was not settled by agreement, the union would agree to the operators' demand for arbitration.

Apparel Line Call

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (C. I. O.) has decided to press for a general 15 per cent wage increase for 40,000 men's apparel workers in miscellaneous trades.

The decision, affecting workers on leather garments, single pants, men's neckwear, and gloves, is in line with the union's pending demand for a 15 per cent increase for 100,000 cotton garment workers.

The miscellaneous workers are employed for the most part in New York, New Jersey, Chicago, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis.

Allis-Chalmers Strike Causes Told

Continued from Page 1

old, has knocked about quite a bit. He is described by men who know him offstage as having an unusually sharp intellect, but as being erratic and subject to lurid imaginative moods. He has organized a powerful union and has a strong hold upon it, though a control which in the last analysis is exercised through a "goon squad" or brass-knuckle gang.

In 1938 a strike called by this Local 248 of the United Automobile Workers was settled with the aid of the Rev. Francis J. Haas. The settlement contained a clause that "the company declares the firm policy of not aiding or supporting any group of employees for the purpose of undermining the union."

Though the company took this to be only a negative commitment, the union insisted upon construing it to mean that the company would discipline anyone who attempted to disturb the union control—"disrupters" these came to be called. In 1939 there was further difficulty, and in 1940 there was trouble again, always over the issue of so-called "union security."

The company then took the position that it could not be a party to consolidating and perpetuating this control because (1) it believed the leadership of the union was not competent. (2) It believed in the employer's right to hire and fire. (3) It did not believe in tying up its old employees. (4) It had not objected to voluntary unionism.

Two Groups in Conflict

Among the employees were a contingent of possibly 300 who did not join the U. A. W., some still inclined to the A. F. of L., and these were accused of trying to "undermine" the C. I. O. Union. Some time earlier there had been an effort to form an independent union, partly by former Works Council men whom Mr. Christoffel was displacing as leaders. Intense personal animosity between the two groups has been one of the great obstacles to work of conciliation in the strike.

The 1940 dispute was ended by an agreement approved by the Company and ratified by a Union meeting. It was never, however, signed by the Union officials—who continued to call it a "proposal"—because they had hope of obtaining its signature as a contract governing all the Allis-Chalmers plants in other cities as well as in the Milwaukee suburb of West Allis.

This code which was printed and observed after a fashion for months, provided that the U. A. W. might solicit members or collect dues on Company property but not on Company time—that is, before or after work and at lunch periods. It could have circulars distributed through boxes the Company provided and could post meeting notices on company bulletin boards.

The Issue of Dismissal

These privileges were expressly refused to other groups. In fact, the Christoffel organization demanded that the Company discharge a number of men charged with "disrupting" of "undermining" the Union.

As a part of the settlement a Company official wrote a letter saying that he was discharging two of these men and giving a final warning to four others. One of the four subsequently was discharged. These three then filed complaints before the National Labor Relations Board accusing the Allis-Chalmers Company of unfair labor practices in discharging them for Union activity.

The Company—on advice of its attorney that it had no defense—settled with the two men for $900 each in back pay and with the third for $500. The U. A. W. officials immediately were incensed, protesting that the Company was not disciplining the men at all when it salved the dismissal with cash payments. The Company saw no other way out.

The 1940 "proposal" was designed to remain in operation until April, 1941. During the time it stood, however, there were 18 work stoppages ranging from a few minutes to a matter of hours. Notwithstanding a pledge against intimidation, one of these stoppages took the form of 90 C. I. O. men surrounding six non-conformists in a bitter battle of words.

Constant Bickerings

Although the small percentage of nonunion men generally seemed mild and not aggressive, some of them probably were not judicious. At any rate, there were constant bickerings about "disrupters," though the Union grew continually.

On last Dec. 19 occurred an incident which precipitated the ending of the 1940 "proposal" or agreement. Mike Bohachef, an A. F. of L. machinist, and his friend Nicholaus Imp got into Mr. Imp's car to go home. According to testimony they found themselves surrounded by a number of men approaching the car. They locked themselves in and attempted to start. One C. I. O. man, Frank Corb, stood in front of the car and eventually jumped on the bumper. A. C. I. O. car tried to block the street. Finally, by a quick turn, Mr. Imp got away and drove to a police station. The rear window of the car had been broken.

As a result of this affair, Mr. Christoffel and his group tried to get the District Attorney to file charges of attempted murder against Mr. Imp and Mr. Bohachef, saying they tried to run down Mr. Corb. In turn, Mr. Bohachef has sued Mr. Christoffel for libel for publishing this accusation in a Union newspaper.

In January the Union repudiated the 1940 "proposal," though trying still to hold the company to its covering letter of that time. It renewed its demands for "Union security" and added to these a wage-increase proposal, although costs of living in Milwaukee have risen only one tenth of 1 per cent in the last year, according to Government figures

Fraudulent Ballots Cast

With these demands came the strike vote of Jan. 22, which Union officials now admit was heavily stuffed with fraudulent ballots.

The Union spokesmen are particular to deny that their "security" demand is necessarily for a closed shop. Yet they insist on a Company commitment to assist them in "maintenance of membership." Approximately 95 per cent of the West Allis plant employees are or at some time have been U. A. W. members.

Efforts either by the United States Conciliation Service or the Office of Production Management to bring the Company and the Union together on a statement of "Union security" have proved unavailing.

At the middle of February mediators thought they had the matter settled. The O. P. M. sponsored a formula for arbitration which provided among other things that the arbitrator should find against the Company if "shop discipline had been interfered with by Company failure to discipline an employee for interfering with the status of the Union."

The company, however, asked and obtained a statement by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of O. P. M., that the settlement was "not to be considered or used as a device to promote a closed or all-Union shop or to make any man's job dependent on union membership."

Different Interpretations

This addition caused a furor in union circles which demanded a company "maintenance of membership" commitment. When the plan had been re-negotiated without the supplementary statement, and a Union meeting on March 3 approved it, Mr. Christoffel announced the vote as ratifying the "maintenance of membership" clause.

The Company replied by accepting the formula but adding in their own words substantially the Hillman statement—and the fat was in the fire again. It was that day that the International President of the U. A. W. was hissed and booed when he applied for acceptance of the plan to end the strike.

Some sort of contacts between mediators and members of both the contesting sides have continued right down to date, but with little indications that a conference could succeed. Each side last month accepted what it thought was a settlement, but when it came to interpretation they found that one was agreeing to one thing and the other to another. So the Government still has the problem of bringing about a meeting of the minds—or of accomplishing defense production without it.

Riot Closes Allis-Chalmers

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 2 (AP)—The strike-bound Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, scene of riotous outbreaks in which 48 persons were injured, suspended production today at the request of State and local authorities seeking to prevent recurrence of disorder and bloodshed.

The order closing the huge suburban West Allis plant came last night after peace officers had clashed in a three-hour battle with Congress of Industrial Organizations strikers and sympathizers who attempted to break up a back-to-work movement climaxing the 71-day strike.

Max W. Babb, company president, announcing the shutdown, stated that he acted at the urgent request of Gov. Julius Heil and Sheriff Joseph J. Shinners and that the situation now was "in the hands of the Federal Government for action."

Governor Heil, whose automobile was stoned in the thick of the battle, also announced that he had wired President Roosevelt that the situation is absolutely out of control of all the peace officers available.

"I am notifying you in order that you may direct such action as you deem advisable," Governor Heil telegraphed. "In the meantime, in order to prevent bloodshed, I am directing the company to cease all production operations."

Coal Strike Break Matter Of Day or So

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2 — Resumption of work in the bituminous coal fields of the struck eight-state Appalachian area by midnight tomorrow was the goal toward which the joint conference of miners and mine operators intensified their efforts here today.

Although the tie-up of 85 per cent of the $1,000,000,000 industry became a reality this morning with 400,000 miners out of action, the parley for an agreement that would replace the expired contract reconvened this morning on the more hopeful note that progress has been made following President Roosevelt's direct appeal for a speedy peace.

Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service, had set the key for today's optimism despite the continued deadlock in a message to the President last midnight, simultaneously released here, that the differences were "not insurmountable."

"A negotiated settlement is always preferable to any other," he said. "Because of this fact it is proposed that the conferees exercise an extension of not over 48 hours for continued and diligent negotiations.

"I have every confidence in the intentions of the conferees to reach an equitable agreement on all issues before them and believe it can be done within that time.

"If a mutual agreement is not made within the 48-hour extension of negotiations, I think I can assure the country that a temporary arrangement for resumption of operations will be made by the conferees at this time to be effective pending completion of an agreement.

"I therefore assure the public that there is no cause for alarm."

Neither John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, nor Ezra van Horn, spokesman for the operators in the districts whose wage rates are traditionally governed by the Appalachian agreement, would comment today on Dr. Steelman's communication. Dr. Steelman himself refused to elaborate.

Michigan Police Are Rushed To Keep Order at Ford Plant

Continued from Page 1

the same mind as they did about the Union."

"We will not, under any consideration, take these men back into the plant," Mr. Bennett continued. He said he had talked to Henry Ford, founder of the company, and that Mr. Ford supported this stand.

The U. A. W.-C. I. O. Ford Organizing Committee offered, in a telegram to directors of the Office of Production Management at Washington, to send back to work in the Ford plant all its members needed for work on national defense orders.

Ready to Send Men

The telegram informed William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman: "If you can obtain the company's co-operation, we are ready to have a representative of OPM or the United States Department of Labor indicate which Rouge employees are needed for national defense work and to facilitate their entrance into the plant."

Leroy C. Smith, County Highway Commissioner, notified the War Department, the United States Marshal and the district attorney that strikers had seized a bridge across the Rouge River in an effort to tighten their blockade of the Ford plant. He said navigation and vehicular traffic across the bridge had been halted.

Ford vessels regularly ply the Rouge River with supplies and materials shipped from Great Lakes ports and dock at the plant itself.

The dispute, climax of a four-year attempt by the United Automobile Workers (Ford) to organize Ford employees, flared suddenly last night when unionists ceased work in several departments of Ford's giant factory on the River Rouge in suburban Dearborn.

The Ford Company has some $155,000,000 in defense contracts. Informed sources expressed belief the strike would affect only some work on army trucks. The Ford "blitz buggies" for the army are built at the company's tractor plants, and orders for bomber plane parts, which constitute the bulk of the Ford defense work, are to be produced at a new plant yet to be constructed at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Say Ford Wants Showdown

Michael F. Widman, U. A. W.-C. I. O. director of the Ford organizing drive, charged "deliberate provocation" by the company to force a showdown with the union before the National Labor Relations Board can decide the U. A. W.'s petition for an election to determine bargaining rights in the plant.

Federal and state mediators moved swiftly to enter the dispute. Mr. Dewey, United States Labor Department's ace conciliator who aided in settling prolonged sit-down strikes in General Motors and Chrysler plants in 1937, arranged to fly here from his Chester, Pa., home where he asserted, "I'm sure we can straighten this trouble out in quick order."

At the same time, members of the Michigan Governor's special Ford Mediation Commission, appointed more than a month ago after the U. A. W.-C. I. O. served notice of its intent to strike at the Ford plants, conferred with Governor Van Wagoner in a Detroit hotel.

On Monday, Mr. Widman and R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. President, urged in a telegram to the Office of Production Management in Washington that further defense contracts be withheld from the Ford Company, stating that because of "continued provocation" it was "becoming increasingly difficult to prevent strike action," and adding that "the Ford Motor Company may not be in a position in the weeks ahead to carry on its normal operations."

Claim Spokesman Discharged

Immediate cause of last night's work stoppage, Mr. Widman said, was discharge by the Ford Management of "chosen spokesmen of the Rouge workers," including chairmen of union committees in the "B" building which includes the final assembly line; the pressed steel, and rubber buildings, and rolling mill. These men, Mr. Widman said, have worked in co-operation with the Governor's Special Commission as a temporary Grievance Committee in discussions with Ford representatives.

Thomas J. Donahue, head of the Governor's Special Commission, said the union had agreed to continue maintenance operations. U. A. W.-C. I. O. officials said skeleton crews would remain at work in the power house, glass plant, furnaces, Paint Department and open hearth units.

Today's strike was the first ever called in one of the Ford Motor Company's Michigan plants. The U. A. W.-C. I. O. notice of intent to strike, filed with the State Labor Board in accordance with Michigan law, included not only the Rouge plant but also the company's Lincoln and Highland Park plants here. There was no indication today of a spread of the strike action to those units.

WPA Weaving Move Expands in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A Work Projects Administration women's project started at Pound, Va., in an abandoned store building five years ago to develop native primitive skills in carding, spinning and dyeing, and the manufacture of clothing from the wool of sheep that roam the nearby foothills of the Cumberland Mountains, is rapidly gaining national recognition. It has led to plans being discussed by citizens for the establishment of a weaving center.

The Pound project started with a 100-year-old loom owned by "Aunt" Vic Cantrell. There were women to be put to work in a WPA sewing room, some of whom knew the ancient art of carding and spinning wool. The sheep roamed the hills nearby and their owners wanted to sell the wool.

Thanksgiving Holds Up Artillery Practice

NORDLAND, Wash., April 2 (AP)—Fort Flagler's big coast artillery guns have been silenced because of Thanksgiving — and no April foolin'.

Concussion of gunfire, it seems, is bad for sensitive turkey eggs. So Col. Hames H. Cunningham, Commander of Puget Sound harbor defenses, harkened to the pleas of Nordland farmers and ordered scheduled target practice postponed until the eggs are hatched.

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Axis Officials Part in Ship Sabotage Probed

LIMA, Peru, April 2 (AP)—The National Prosecutor today ordered attachment of bank deposits of the North German Lloyd and Kosmos Navigation Companies, owners of two Nazi ships which escaped from Callao yesterday and of two others which were scuttled in that port. He also ordered the attachment of funds of local agents for both companies and of Lufthansa, the German air line, whose air base was taken over yesterday by troops.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today tacitly rejected German and Italian demands for release of Axis merchant ships taken into custody by the Government.

Asked at his press conference whether there was any present intention of releasing the ships as demanded in the Axis notes of protest, Mr. Hull declared he had not heard of it in Government quarters.

When the United States replies to the protest, Mr. Hull added, the State Department probably will take up with the German and Italian Embassies the question of whether to make public the exchanges.

United States intelligence services, it was learned authoritatively today, have concentrated their efforts on determining whether any German or Italian officials in this country instigated the wholesale sabotage which crippled most of the 30 Axis vessels seized in American ports during the week end.

If the complicity of any diplomatic or consular officials should be established, informed sources said, the State Department is ready to take immediate action. The guilty officials will be handed their passports, or their prompt recall will be demanded.

Elsewhere in the hemisphere, the story yesterday was one of seized, fired, or scuttled Axis shipping; of crews in custody; of Government investigations being pushed—with the threat of criminal prosecution in the background.

Since the week end, 17 vessels have been taken into custody by Latin-American nations; 11 have been fired or scuttled, and 2 have taken flight. In some cases, the governments resorted to a sterner show of force than the United States.

Peru was the outstanding example. It dispatched warships and planes 110 miles to sea in an unsuccessful effort to overtake two German ships which fled without sailing papers, and used a cruiser to prevent the escape of two others which later were fired by their crews.

Because of the destruction of these two ships and the flight of two others, armed Peruvian troops —"as a safety measure"—seized two Lufthansa transport planes and the German Air Line's hangars and workshops at Lima Tambo Airport.

Climaxing the crowded day, the Peruvian Government barred the German news agency Transocean from further operations in the country. The reasons given were that its dispatches were "spreading news that may disturb the good international relations of Peru" and might also "affect our democratic institutions."

Venezuela, in whose ports four Axis ships were destroyed by fires, announced intention of "addressing itself to the Governments of Germany and Italy in the terms made necessary by the gravity of the incident." Armed guards prevented the firing of three other vessels, which were then taken over.

Costa Rica talked of confiscating Nazi funds in the country to compensate for the scuttling of two Axis merchantmen in Puntarenas Monday.

Mexico used naval detachments to take possession of 11 Axis vessels, but the crew of a twelfth was able to scuttle her before the boarding party arrived. At Guayaquil, Ecuador, another boarding party was thwarted when the crew of a German freighter set their ship on fire. The record of the day led an Argentine spokesman to assert that his Government might take precautions to prevent similar sabotage.

French Seek Permit

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—The French Line said it had asked the Treasury Department for permission to operate its fleet of laid-up vessels in the United States between this country and French Indo-China.

France has 18 freighters in this country and outlying islands. The Liner Normandie, tied up at New York, was not mentioned in the request.

Green Warns, Let Labor Alone

PHILADELPHIA, April 2 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said today, "We can conceive of no extenuating circumstances that would justify the enactment of repressive, compulsory anti-strike legislation by the Congress of the United States, or by the lawmaking bodies of the different States."

In a speech prepared for the Philadelphia Rotary Club, he added:

"Legislation providing for compulsory service; compulsory arbitration—compulsion of any kind—will provoke strikes, social unrest, and destroy efficiency.

"We can reduce strikes to a minimum; we can develop efficiency and the highest degree of co-operation between management and labor, by applying the principles of mediation, conciliation and voluntary arbitration in the settlement of industrial disputes."

In Congress, Representative Carl Vinson (D), of Georgia, introduced a bill yesterday which would empower the President to take over factories if the President found "an existing or threatened failure of production" would impede national defense. However, the President said later he saw no reason for legislation to curb strikes.

Mr. Green told the Rotarians that the A. F. of L. had been responsible for "an infinitesimal few" strikes and "all but one of them were over in a day or two."

Axis Agreement On U. S. Reported

ROME, April 2 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, the Fascist editorial spokesman, indicated today that Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini had reached agreements with Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka on Japan's action in event the United States engages in hostilities against the Axis powers "even without formal declaration of war."

At a special press conference with German and Italian reporters, Mr. Matsuoka said he had had "several talks with Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano on questions of the most pressing importance."

He described the conversation with Premier Mussolini yesterday as "a frank exchange of views on all problems interesting to the two countries and the world." This interview, he said, made "a deep impression" on him.

Stefani, official Italian news agency, said Mr. Matsuoka "spoke with emotion of the paternal kindness with which the Pope received him." He had a private 65-minute audience with Pius XII at the Vatican City today.

Later Mr. Matsuoka and United States Ambassador William Philipps exchanged cards before the Ambassador left for Milan to meet his wife, who is en route to Rome from the United States.

'Smash Boss Rule' Wins in St. Louis

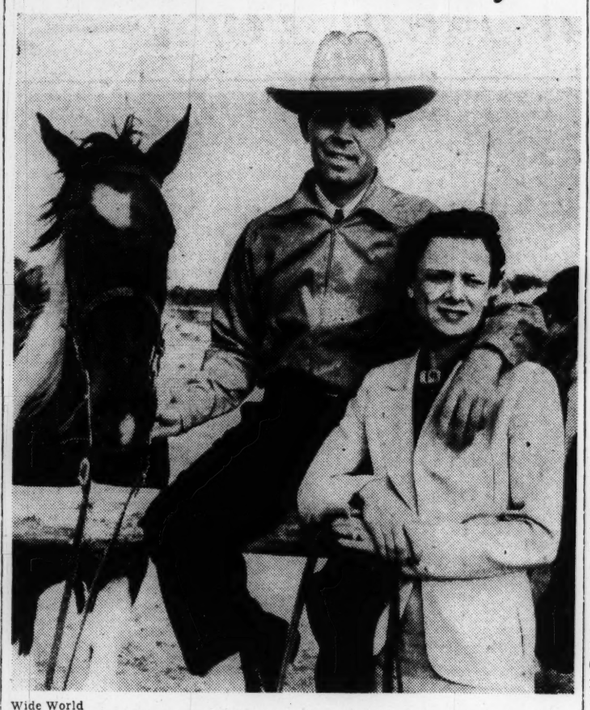
ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 2 (AP)—A Republican whose slogan was "smash boss rule" will replace two-term Bernard F. Dickmann, Democrat, as Mayor of St. Louis.

William Dee Becker, Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, won yesterday's election 182,112 to 147,428 votes after a bitterly waged campaign in which he charged Mr. Dickmann with heading a "machine that tried to steal the governorship.

Mr. Dickmann replied he had nothing to do with the contest now being pressed by Lawrence McDaniel, St. Louis Democrat, against Forrest C. Donnell, St. Louis Republican, who was announced winner of the governorship last November by a margin of 3,613 votes. Mr. McDaniel based his contest on charges of fraud.

Yesterday's reversals suffered by the Democrats, who also were beaten in aldermen contests, was in contrast with the voting last November when Democratic majorities ranged up to 40,000.

Builder for Democracy



Wide World

Gov. and Mrs. Sam Houston Jones

Governor Jones of Louisiana is the symbol of democratic processes now being revived in a State long under the political dictatorship of Huey Long and the remnants of his machine.

Dictatorship to Democracy: Louisiana Points the Way

Louisiana is supporting a reform administration to correct the mistakes of the Huey Long regime, and in the process is demonstrating how under a democracy a people may free themselves and progress. Following is the first of three articles on the State-wide clean-up:

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—Being staged today in Louisiana is the last act of a political drama that has a very particular significance in the light of world affairs. It's the story of the rise and fall of a dictatorship, the Huey Pierce Long dictatorship, in some respects as absolute as those in totalitarian Europe. It's the story of the building and the operation of that one-man show, its deterioration and fall, and now the return to and successful operation of democracy.

This last process or act might be divided into two scenes; the recovery from the effects of the dictatorship, and the fight to insure against its return, a sort of anti-climax.

The Nation may have forgotten Huey Long in the excitement over the world crisis. After his assassination in 1935, the ensuing squabbling among his henchmen, was climaxed in 1940 by the ousting of the machine, led then by Huey's brother, Gov. Earl K. Long, and the election of Gov. Sam Jones. Public attention that had centered down here then turned elsewhere. The clean-up, the defeat of the dictatorship and the victory for good government, had some spectacular elements, but not enough to compete with Europe.

What is going on here, though, is more than just a sidelight on democracy in action. It is a generous sample of what happens when the people of a democracy decide they want peace more than liberty; and what happens when they learn they were wrong.

Program's Success Assured

The story today centers around modest, smiling, young Sam Houston Jones. But the change hasn't been from government by one man named Long, to government by another man named Jones. Sam Jones had but one aim, he says, in accepting — reluctantly — the Governor's job. That was to turn the government of Louisiana back to the people of Louisiana. And he's done that.

With Sam—one just never says Governor Jones, or Mr. Jones, and yet he's not at all the political hail-fellow-well-met type — with Sam there were swept into office last year enough of his supporters to assure the success of a legislative and administrative program designed to correct the damage done under the regime of Huey Long and his successors. Governor Jones admits he couldn't have done it alone. He is, he insists, just the instrument of an aroused citizenry.

The sensational revelations of corruption, and the convictions of scores of persons, many of them high officials, which came in connection with the operation of the machine before Governor Jones came along, were merely evidences, coming to the surface, of what had gone before. This was no new phase of the story, though the strong light of publicity played on this spectacular aftermath more strongly than it did on the corrective effort for a time. These were important as dramatic, tangible proofs of the fact that dishonesty, even in high and supposedly protected and respected places, does not pay in the personal or individual sense. Evidence of the damage in the collective sense is found in the red-inked-spewed books which Governor Jones took over, in the tremendous money losses by the taxpayers as a whole.

Among those convicted of crimes —many were indicted and some cases have yet to be decided—was former Gov. Richard W. Leche, genial "Dick" Leche, once secretary to the late Gov. O. K. Allen, whom Huey Long "appointed" to take over when he went to the U. S. Senate. The conviction of Leche for mail fraud in connection with the purchase, with State money it was claimed, of a palatial yatch for private use, has just been upheld by the Fifth District Circuit Court of Appeals. Which means that he may have to serve a 10-year prison sentence. Then there was Seymour Weiss, intimate Long associate, who pleaded guilty to Federal charges and was sentenced to four years in prison.

Other names in the series of scandals and prosecutions, chiefly under federal auspices but lately under State income tax laws, are not so well known outside, except perhaps that of James Monroe Smith, who fled his job as President of the University of Louisiana and went to hide for a time in Canada when talk about disappearance of university funds turned in his direction.

Smith, convicted of mail fraud in connection with the use of university money for private grain-market speculation, and sent to the penitentiary on a sentence of 8 to 24 years, stands today as a sort of symbol of the clean-up, for his case, and others directly associated with the university were the first to come to public attention.

It took something like that to push the thing over, but it was about ready to topple because the people of Louisiana were tired of having new roads and bridges thrown into their faces as a sop for high taxes, and as a blind for the popping up almost over night of luxurious estates for the comfort of modest-salaried State officials.

Some believe the turn would have come even if Huey Long had lived. Some don't go that far but say it would have come even without the Federal prosecutions. At any rate it has come. Democracy has come back to Louisiana. Gov. Sam Houston Jones has kept his campaign promises, and by repealing laws, changing some, making some new ones, he has built brick by brick a wall that should protect that democracy for some time to come.

Chile Implements New Trade Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—A Chilean National Council, fifth of 21 being formed by the Inter-American Development Commission in a program for stimulation of Western Hemisphere trade was functioning today following announcement by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics.

Heading the new council is Dr. Guillermo del Pedregal, Vice-President of the Corporation de Fomento of Chile, whose colleagues are: Senator Herman Videla Lira, of the Liberal Party in the Chilean Senate; Luis Anabal Barrios, President Junta de Exportacion Agricola; Gaston de Goyeneche, President Camara de Comercio; Alberto Cabero, one-time Chilean Ambassador to the United States, and Carlos Campbell del Camp, one-time commercial counsellor of the Chilean Embassay in Washington.

Councils were previously formed in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay.

Danes Eager to Serve Britain or U. S. at Sea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—If the 15 Danish vessels seized in New York waters are chartered to sail for Britain, they will not lack willing crews, it appeared yesterday as Danish officers and men of the seized craft expressed their eagerness to take the ships to sea again in the service of Britain or the United States.

Some Danish crew members, it was disclosed, had wearied months ago of idling aboard ship and had managed to slip away and obtain berths on outbound craft headed for Britain. Those who remained declared almost unanimously their urge to get to sea again, preferably in their present vessels, or in other Danish ships, but in British or American boats if that failed.

Meanwhile an indication that the Government was planning to put the sabotaged Italian cargo vessels swiftly into service was seen when navy technicians made an inspection of the five Italian ships seized at Port Newark. Speculation arose as to whether the "arrested" craft would be added to the British or to the American merchant fleets, and whether they would be employed for the transport of war materials to Britain and Greece, or in coastwise trade to release other ships for Britain.

Cost of repairing the Italian vessels would run from $50,000 to $250,000 apiece, it was estimated in maritime circles, depending on the amount of sabotage, and it would take from a week to over a month, working at top speed, to effect repairs to the individual ships. The Italian craft are mostly old vessels of between 4,000 and 6,000 tons, making a speed of 10 knots, which would be sufficient for convoy service. The Danish vessels are newer craft of from 1,500 to 4,000 tons, with a speed of around 13 knots.

While the Danish shipowners are in German hands in Denmark, agents in the United States have been trying for months to effect an agreement with Washington allowing the vessels to sail. They were not able to sail under their own flags because the British would not guarantee not to seize them, but the British have expressed their willingness to charter the vessels for the duration of the war, once questions of satisfactory payments had been ironed out.

Ninety of the 124 Danish seamen and officers taken to Ellis Island on Sunday when the Coast Guard boarded the vessels were sent back to their craft yesterday on instructions from Washington. Coast Guard headquarters. The 34 remaining at Ellis Island were not berthed with the Italians but were in "protective custody," free to come and go.

Four more Italian seamen who had been on shore leave from the seized freighters were taken to Ellis Island during the day, bringing the number of Italian officers and crew to 155. Twenty or so others, also on shore leave when the vessels were taken over, have not turned up as yet.

Five Refugee Groups Unite In Waging War on Tyranny

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—European exiles and refugees from totalitarianism now in the United States prepared on several fronts today to carry the message of freedom overseas.

A new group of exiles, the Austrians, completed organization of a rallying unit to work for their homeland's freedom. The group, to be known as Austrian Action, and headed by Count Ferdinand Czernin, son of the wartime Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary, will incorporate this week.

Co-ordination of the fund-raising campaigns and relief activities of five organizations aiding European anti-Fascists was announced in a joint statement by the American Friends of German Freedom, Dr. Reinhold Neibuhr, Chairman; the Emergency Rescue Committee, Dr. Frank Kingdon, Chairman; the International Relief Association, Dr. Charles A. Beard, Chairman; the New World Resettlement Fund, Oswald Garrison Villard, Chairman, and the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, headed by Bishop Francis J. McConnell.

Will Seek Joint Fund

The combined groups, their objectives indicated by their titles, will launch a joint appeal for $100,000 to carry on their activities within a few weeks, it was declared.

On still another front, the American Committee for the Protection of Minorities today revealed its efforts, since the overthrow of the Cvetkovitch Government in Yugoslavia, to bring to the key Croatian minority a full understanding of the issues at stake in Yugoslavia's resistance to German demands.

A. Alan Lane, Chairman, said the first step was a cable sent Monday to Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Vice-Premier and Croat leader, urging him to align his followers with the remainder of the nation in a united front. A series of appeals by cable and short wave radio from leaders of Croatian colonies in the United States is also under active consideration.

Austrians Look to Future

With the Austrian Action also contemplating broadcasts to Austria, such short wave stations as WRUL in Boston, on which "freedom" broadcasts to France, the Netherlands, Italy, and Norway are already carried, loom as a prime instrument in the drive to kindle the sparks of freedom in nations under Nazi domination.

Avoiding post-war planning for Austria, the organizers of Austrian Action will devote themselves wholly to winning freedom for the homeland by seeking to rally the 950,000 Austrian-Americans in the United States and anti-Nazi elements in Austria, Count Czernin told reporters.

Austria's post-war position, in the minds of this group, was not a vital factor today. They would not exclude, they said, the possibility of federation with a democratic Germany, of a Danubian Federation of Austrians, Czechs, Slovaks, Yugoslavs and others, or even of restoration of the monarchy, the important task today, they asserted, was to unite all elements for regaining freedom for Austria.

Besides Count Czernin, Austria Action officers will include Maj. Frank Narand, Vice-Chairman and former officer in the Austrian Army; Dr. Martin Fuchs, former press attaché at the Austrian Legation in Paris; Baron H. J. Friebeisz, economist, and Dr. Gregor Serba and William Schlamm, writers. Headquarters will be maintained at 55 West Forty-second Street.

Just in Case, Too— Of the Anvil Chorus

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—There's plenty of muscle and brawn in back of those treble clefs when the University of Minnesota band toots the "Invocation of Alberich" from Wagner's opera, "Das Rheingold."

A 250-pound anvil which William Zesiger, ace percussionist, wallops with a sledge for sound effects, is making the spring tour with the band this season, necessitating inclusion of six husky handlers in the retinue.

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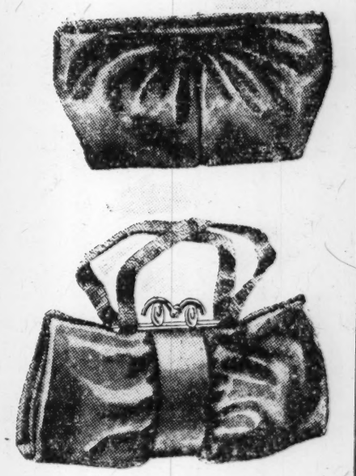

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PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK

'Watch on the Rhine' in New York—Lily Pons at the Opera

Struggle Against Naziism Set Forth by Miss Hellman

By John Beaufort

New York

Lillian Hellman has poured a full measure of emotion into "Watch on the Rhine." It emerges through despair, bitterness, fear, and anger into nobility, hope, courage, and poignancy. The emotion is accompanied by thought, by faith, and a belief. Since the drama which opened Tuesday night at the Martin Beck Theater may be regarded by some as "another anti-Nazi play," let us be quick to report that Miss Hellman's anti-Nazism arises out of her pro-idealism as represented in Kurt Mueller, the principal character. Miss Hellman is here more concerned with Mueller as a hero than with Hitler as a villain.

That is probably important. Instead of trying to engage a régime in a battle of words, Miss Hellman dwells upon an intense story about recognizable human beings. The sinews of the anti-Hitler underground movement in Germany are also the strength of "Watch on the Rhine." Miss Hellman achieves dramatic conflict by representing the fight against Hitler being conducted by a harassed, numerically small, but doggedly persistent army of men and women.

* * *

Kurt Mueller of "Watch on the Rhine" is one of this number. A secret fighter against the Third Reich since its earliest days, Mueller has brought his wife, Sara, and their three children—Joshua, Bodo and Babette—to sanctuary in the home of Sara's mother, Fanny Farrelly, who lives about 20 miles from Washington. Mrs. Farrelly is entertaining two other fugitives, Rumanian Count Teck de Brancovis and his American wife, Marthe.

De Brancovis discovers that Mueller is on his way back to Germany with $23,000 collected in the United States for the underground movement. Penniless and a scoundrel, the Rumanian attempts to blackmail Mueller for $10,000. If denied the money, de Brancovis threatens to turn informer to the Gestapo against Mueller. Without revealing the outcome, one may report that "Watch on the Rhine" reaches its climax with a nighly theatrical scene as a result of which Mrs. Farrelly and her son, David, learn for the first time what desperate courage is inspiring the scattered anti-Nazis who often face torture and execution in their underground fight.

* * *

More important than the story of "Watch on the Rhine" is the quality of emotion which it evokes. To begin with, the play is intrinsically powerful. But it is one of those dramas the emotional impact of which will vary according to the experience, awareness, and sensitivity to the tragic world picture of each spectator.

Paul Lukas plays with eloquence, inspiration, and ringing conviction the role of Kurt Mueller. Mueller is one of the terrible meek, a man who abhors violence but who, once determined upon a course of action, adheres to it even if that course requires violence.

If Mr. Lukas deserves every commendation for his performance, no less should be said of Mady Christians as Sara. She bestows a broad compassion and a deep feeling upon the devoted wife of Kurt Mueller. These Muellers, he in an ill-fitting black serge suit and she in a dowdy gown, make a noble-looking couple.

* * *

Lucile Watson acts Mrs. Farrelly with warmth and depth as well as with brilliance. Eric Roberts plays small, chunky Bodo with a great relish. George Coulouris does well with the difficult role of the villain. Other parts are capably played by Helen Trenholme, who does her big scene excellently; John Lodge, Eda Heinemann, Frank Wilson, Peter Fernandez, and Anne Blyth.

Lillian Hellman writes trenchantly and she knows how to put a play together. However, the early passages of "Watch on the Rhine" seemed to drag and seemed burdened with extraneous matter. Part of this effect may have come from uncertainty in the playing. The action did not appear to take on pace or drive until Mr. Lukas appeared. The plot is distinctly on the melodramatic side but whether too much so is hard to tell from a single viewing. Comedy marks much of the early part of the play.

Jo Mielziner's single setting is well designed. As producer and director, Mr. Shumlin has made another significant contribution to the current season.

'Watch on the Rhine'

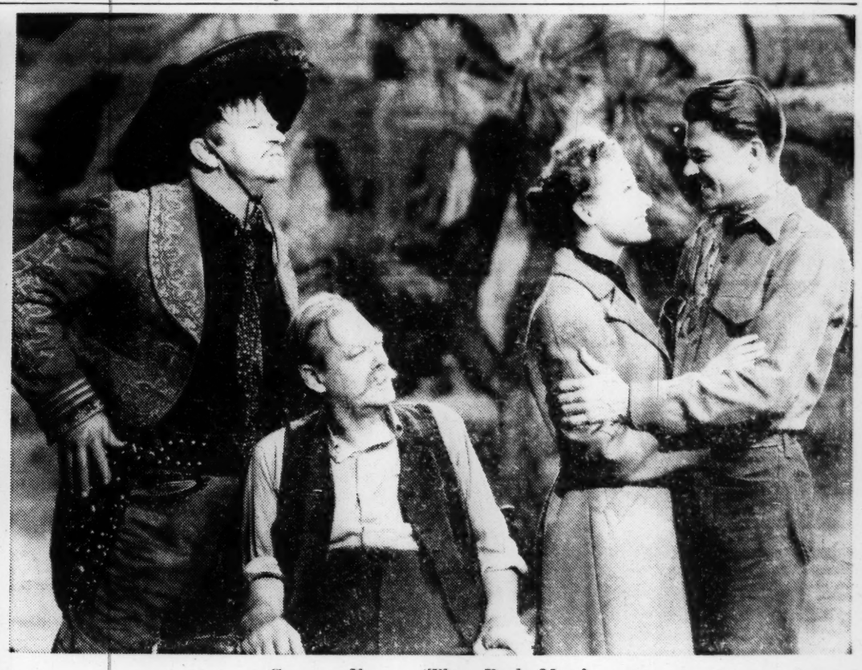
Drama by Lillian Hellman. Produced by Herman Shumlin. Settings designed by Jo Mielziner. Costumes designed by Helen Pons. Presented at the Martin Beck Theater, New York, beginning on April 1. The cast includes the following:

Anise	Eda Heinemann
Fanny Farrelly	Lucile Watson
Joseph	Frank Wilson
David Farrelly	John Lodge
Marthe de Brancovis	Helen Trenholme
Teck De Brancovis	George Coulouris
Sara Mueller	Mady Christians
Joshua Mueller	Peter Fernandez
Bodo Mueller	Eric Roberts
Babette Mueller	Anne Blyth
Kurt Mueller	Paul Lukas

© RKO Radio Pictures

Edmond O'Brien and Lucille Ball

In "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," film arriving Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway.



Group From 'The Bad Man'

Left to right are Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore, Laraine Day, and Ronald Reagan in the film coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

Films in Prospect for Boston

Changes in program, in prospect at the first-run movie houses in Boston this week, find the State and Orpheum bringing in a new double bill Thursday, with "Topper Returns" and "The Bad Man" as the two feature films. The first named is another in the Topper series of pictures, with a mixture of comedy and melodrama, aided by trick photography, about a "wraith" who directs the search for a murderer. Roland Young, Joan Blondell, Billie Burke, Eddie 'Rochester" Anderson, Carole Landis, Patsy Kelly, Dennis O'Keefe, George Zucco, H. B. Warner, and Donald MacBride are among those in the cast.

"The Bad Man" derives from the play of the same name about a discoursive Mexican bandit who straightens out the complications of the people on a ranch which he has raided. The players include Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore, Laraine Day, Ronald Reagan, Henry Travers, Chris-Pin Martin, and Tom Conway.

* * *

'Girl, Guy, Gob'

Starting Thursday the new double bill at the Paramount and Fenway will be headed by "A Girl, A Guy, and A Gob," a comedy produced by Harold Lloyd with a cast that includes George Murphy, Lucille Ball, Edmond O'Brien, Henry Travers, Franklin Pangborn, George Cleveland, and Kathleen Howard. The story is about a girl who finally decides whether it is her boss or a sailor who really interests her.

The companion feature is "Scotland Yard," with a cast headed by Nancy Kelly, Edmund Gwenn, and John Loder.

* * *

'Mr. and Mrs. Smith'

"Mr. and Mrs. Smith," with Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery heading the cast, and "Vivacious Lady," with Ginger Rogers and James Stewart co-starred, will be the companion features at the Keith Memorial beginning Thursday. A new "Information Please" film with Alice Marble as guest, will be included in the program.

"Mr. and Mrs. Smith" is described as a light domestic comedy about the complications which temporarily separate the young couple of the title. Alfred Hitchcock directed. In supporting roles are Gene Raymond, Philip Merivale, Betty Compson, Jack Carson, and Lucile Watson.

"Vivacious Lady" is concerned with a college instructor who marries a cafe entertainer and then proceeds to live up to the dire forecasts made by his father. James Ellison, Charles Coburn, Beulah Bondi, and Frances Mercer are among the players.

* * *

'Napoleon and Josephine'

The Fine Arts will change its program on Friday, bringing in "The Private Life of Napoleon and Josephine," with Pierre Blanchar and Ruth Chatterton to play the two roles. The film is a British production based on a story by Jacques Thery. The narrative tells of the first meeting, their marriage and divorce, and Napoleon's later marriage to Marie Louise. Miles Malleson prepared the screen play and Jack Raymond directed.

* * *

'Road to Zanzibar'

The Metropolitan will continue as an opera house through Saturday, and return to its usual policy of showing films on Sunday with "The Road to Zanzibar" as the chief item on the program. Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour head the cast as they did in the similarly titled "Road to Singapore." Victor Schertzinger directed both films. Una Merkel and Joan Marsh are among those in the cast.

The companion feature will be another Charlie Chan film, "Dead Men Tell," with Sidney Toler, Sheila Ryan, Robert Weldon, and Katherine Aldridge.

* * *

At Keith Boston

"Footlight Fever," with Alan Mowbray and Donald MacBride in a farcical story about theatrical producers, and "Sign of the Wolf," with Michael Whalen and Grace Bradley will be the feature films at the Keith Boston beginning Thursday and continuing for four days. On the stage will be five vaudeville acts with Rose Marie as the chief entertainer.

* * *

At the South Station

Starting Friday a roundtable discussion of current problems by Dorothy Thompson, Wythe Williams, William Shirer, and Linton Wells will be the leading item on the program of short features at the South Station Theater. "International Forum" is the title of the new film. Among the other items on the program will be "Spirit of 1941" with a description of defense preparations, "Screen Snapshots" with views of Hollywood players, "Shark Fishing," newsreels, two color cartoons, and "Three Stooges" comedy.

* * *

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the films at the Exeter will be "Virginia," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray; and "Romance of the Rio Grande," with Cesar Romero.

Walt Disney Productions

Mickey Mouse

In "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" section of "Fantasia"

'Daughter of Regiment'

Metropolitan Theater—The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Donizetti's "The Daughter of the Regiment," evening of April 1. The cast:

Marie	Lily Pons
La Marquise de Berkenfield	Irra Petina
Sulpice	Salvatore Baccaloni
Tonio	Raoul Jobin
Hortentius	Louis D'Angelo
A corporal	Wilfred Engelman
A peasant	Lodovico Oliviero
La Duchesse de Crakentorp	Maria Savage

Incidental Dances by Corps de Ballet
Conductor: Gennaro Papi

Junior League Art Show

Elisabeth Anne Philbrick is showing drawings and sculptures at the Junior League Gallery. Miss Philbrick has made a specialty of animal portraiture and she is striving to develop a technical proficiency which will do justice to her enthusiasm.

She works in sanguine and black crayon, and designs the supple forms in well constructed masses. There is an abstract order in her drawing which does not aim merely for surface likeness, and there is consequently a feeling of substantial design. Few animal portrayers get down to essentials as Miss Philbrick aims to do. The sculptures are uneven, best when they heed the rules Miss Philbrick has established for herself. D. A.

Capacity House Hails Diva In 'La Fille du Régiment'

As if to make up for its musical unimportance, the Metropolitan's production of "La Fille du Régiment" does especially well with its visual side. Last night the sets were successfully adapted to the shallow stage, and except for overcrowding in the finale, the stage direction was particularly satisfying.

It is something to see a prima donna who can physically as well as vocally characterize her role. Miss Pons not only adorns Valentina's striking costumes but moves gracefully and interpretatively in them. Moreover, her diction is crystal clear, and that perhaps is natural enough for her.

The clarity of Baccaloni's French may be considered somewhat more remarkable. Here is an expert comedian—who neither under- nor over-plays. Nor does he forget to sing.

* * *

More routine is the comedy of Irra Petina's Marquise, though quite in the operatic tradition. Tonio is a thankless part at best, and Raoul Jobin contributed little to its enrichment.

The dancing was an added attraction that fitted neatly into the picture, justifying in this case the Metropolitan's rather sparing use of its ballet. The little Tyrolean Dance in the first act, the Military Dance and "Rataplan" of the second, were woven nicely into the action. More of such dancing would have been enjoyable—even, since "La Fille du Régiment" is hardly more than well-bred musical comedy, permissible. But no more was actually necessary.

* * *

Dancing did again serve the opera, however, in Alexis Kosloff's portrayal of Le Petit Duc, the suitor whose hand Marie is nearly forced to accept. It is all pantomime, but only a dancer—and Mr. Kosloff is one of the opera dancers—could do it just as he did.

Whether because of its novelty—for "La Fille du Régiment" has not frequently been given here—or because of its lightness of tone and heart, this opera was sold out almost as soon as it was announced, and the many admirers of coloratura singing and tuneful melody in the audience gave generous evidence of enjoying every minute of it. M. L.

'From the Drawn Sword'

"From the Drawn Sword," a new new play by Barbara Corcoran, was presented in the Peabody Playhouse last night by the Ford Hall Forum Players. A timely story dealing with refugees in a small Massachusetts town, it was skilfully directed by Lilian Arnold and sympathetically played by well-cast members of this group.

Particularly good was the work of Helen Robertson as an English refugee child, who finds herself in the household of a young doctor—a household which also contains a German refugee. Egged on by the insinuations of supposedly patriotic gossips, the British child repulses the affectionate approach of the gentle German woman whose husband has been killed by the Nazis—believing that she is a spy who somehow is indirectly connected with air raids on London.

After various poignant moments and a near-tragedy, however, mutual understandings develops, completely dispelling the groundless resentments and fears.

Lillian Little plays the German refugee with considerable skill and restrained feeling. Roger Macdonald copes successfully with the role of the young doctor who has taken in the two refugees. Nina Wentworth puts a good deal of conviction into her characterization of his mother—adding a few touches of good comedy, too.

"From the Drawn Sword" will be repeated tonight, and on Friday and Saturday. D. M.

Screen News

New York

Rita Hayworth, whose progress of late has been rapid, is to play the feminine lead opposite Fred Astaire in Columbia's "He's My Uncle." Cole Porter is writing the music and Robert Alton will stage the dances. Miss Hayworth was a dancer before becoming a dramatic actress.

* * *

Charles Coburn took the plane for Hollywood over the week end to begin work in RKO's "The Devil and Miss Jones," starring Jean Arthur.

* * *

Glen Miller and his orchestra have checked in at the Twentieth Century-Fox studio for their engagement in "Sun Valley," which Bruce Humberstone started directing last week. Sonja Henie, John Payne, Milton Berle, and Joan Davis are in the cast.

* * *

Henry Fonda, Randolph Scott, and Dana Andrews are to play three important roles in "Belle Starr," a forthcoming Fox production.

* * *

The William Dieterle Company has settled down at the RKO Pathe studio in Culver City for a 36-day schedule on "A Certain Mr. Scratch," first of the William Dieterle Productions for RKO. James Craig, Anne Shirley, Jane Darwell, Thomas Mitchell, Jeff Corey, Alex Craig, Carl Stockade, John Quaien, Walter Huston, Simone Simon, and Gene Lockhart are in the cast. The script is an adaptation of "The Devil and Daniel Webster," by Stephen Vincent Benet.

Folk Dances at Y. W. C. A.

Dr. Lloyd Shaw and Cheyenne Mountain Dancers will be presented by the health education department, Boston Y. W. C. A., in a program of European, Early American, Mexican and Cowboy dances, in the Lee Auditorium, 140 Clarendon Street, on Tuesday evening, April 22.

As a folk dance authority, Dr. Shaw has served on the faculty of the University of Colorado, has taught at several national physical education and recreation conventions, and has formed countless square dance groups throughout the country.

On this New England tour, Dr. Shaw will bring 16 high school boys and girls to demonstrate folk, square, and cowboy dances in typical costumes. Immediately after the program, the audience will have the opportunity to learn some of these dances under Dr. Shaw's direction.

To Revive 'Rose Marie'

The Boston Shubert offices announce a production of "Rose Marie" to be presented shortly at the Shubert Theater, with a New York cast but with all of the preparations conducted in Boston. Four girls will be engaged here for the singing and dancing chorus. Applicants will be interviewed Friday morning at the Shubert Theater.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert— "Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth— "Night Before Christmas," by Laura and S. J. Perelman. Featuring Phyllis Brooks, Forrest Orr, Ruth Weston and George Matthews. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse— "From the Drawn Sword." By Barbara Corcoran. Curtain 8:40 sharp.

Opera

Metropolitan Theater— "Rigoletto," by Verdi presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Conductor: Gennaro Papi. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Fire Over England," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2, 5, 8:10. "Theodora Goes Wild," Irene Dunne. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30

Fenway— "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris and Mildred Coles. 2:32, 5:47, 8:42.

Fine Arts— Harry Lauder in "Song of the Road." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 1:05, 3:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial— "Melody for Three." Fay Wray and Jean Hersholt. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin, Marjorie Rambeau, Gene Tierney and William Tracy. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

Kenmore— "I Take This Woman." Gary Cooper and Carole Lombard. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Submarine Patrol," Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly. 3, 6:20, 9:45.

Majestic— Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Modern— "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda and Charles Coburn. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum— "The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 10:05 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount— "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris and Mildred Coles. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO Boston— "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:22, 7:15, 10:05. Stage Show. 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:05

Scollay— "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda and Charles Coburn. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater— Latest March of Time. "Australia at War." "Our Constitution." "Travel-Arizona." "Popular Science." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

Telepix— "March of Time." "Western National Parks." "Elsa Maxwell." "Aquatic Sports." "Movie People." "Popular Science." cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux— "Framed for Murder," Wallace Ford. 10:54 a. m., 1:27, 4, 6:33, 9:06. "Convoy," Clive Brooks. 9:30 a. m., 12:03, 2:36, 5:09, 7:42, 10:15.

Tremont— "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant and Jean Arthur. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 8:05. "Remember the Night," Barbara Stanwyck. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10:15.

Uptown— "Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce, John Barrymore, John Howard, and Charles Ruggles. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar and Virginia Field. 3, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Girl in the News." 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young.

Regent: "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. "Little Bit of Heaven." 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. "Monster and the Girl." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "San Francisco Ducks," Burgess Meredith. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "A Night at Earl Carroll's 1:50, 4:56, 8:02. "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 3:03, 6:09, 9:15.

Cleveland Circle: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan and Billie Burke. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. "Monster and the Girl." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. "I Was a Spy," Madeleine Carroll and H. Marshall. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2, 4:15, 6:20, 9.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Nobody's Children." Edith Fellows. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 3:04, 9:04. "The Monster and the Girl." Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. "I'm Still Alive." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 3, 9:15. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:18, 8:18. "Jennie," 1:54, 6:54, 10:01.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 2:48, 8:11. "She Couldn't Say No." 1:37, 7, 9:58.

Park: "Life With Henry," featuring the Aldrich Family. "Phantom Submarine."

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:53, 7:53.

Hyde Park: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Queen of Destiny." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "You're the One," Orrin Tucker and Bonnie Baker. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:10, 8:55. "March of Time." 2:35, 8:20.

MALDEN—Granada: "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 6:12, 9:32.

Mystic: "Six Lessons From Madame La Zonga," Lupe Velez. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:15, 8:15.

Maplewood: "Our Town," M. Scott and William Holden. "Girl in the News." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 2:30, 8:50. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 3:35, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Jennie," 1:45, 8. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:11, 9:26.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "You're the One," Orin Tucker and Bonnie Baker. 3:40, 8:25. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lunigan. 2:35, 6:55, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Victory," Fredric March. "Father's Son." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. Continuous from 6:30.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan and Billie Burke.

Strand: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert and L. Howard.

REVERE—Boulevard: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2 and 8.

Revere: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 6:15.

Davis Square: "They Knew What They Wanted," Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. "Nobody's Sweetheart." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Melody and Moonlight," Johnny Downs. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Invisible Woman." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. "Sandy Gets Her Man," Baby Sandy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Great Plane Robbery," Jack Holt and Vicki Lester. 2:08, 7:53. "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:55, 8:50.

Princess: "Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 1:30, 7:30.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Chad Hanna," Dorothy Lamour and Henry Fonda. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennet. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:50, 8:10. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 2:10, 6:30, 10:05.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Softer Lines Mark Spring Coats

By Theresa Wallach
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

It's but an infrequent spring that brings to feminine coats so bountiful a bouquet of new styles as this year. When you sally forth on Easter morning, you can rejoice to see coats with a new freedom of movement, a varied treasure-trove of color and fabric, bestowed by America's own designers.

The change in silhouette is the scoop story of 1941—a change that was hinted in autumn garments, but now definitely has "arrived." This is a softening influence apparent from collar to hemline—an easier-to-wear coat fashion, if you please. Gone are the nipped-in waistlines, the precision-squared shoulders, the snug-fitting sleeves. Spring blew upon them with gentle breath, and in their place you will behold graciously modulated lines, whether cast in dressy or casual coat mold.

Examining the changes in detail, you will see shoulders that assume a near-natural shape, only slightly extended by padding under a smooth, rounded outline. Often a shoulder yoke or cap treatment gives width without detracting from the new-found sloping effect.

Practically no coats with collarless necklines are being sponsored. Instead, the easy roll collar of medium or deep V closing is a smart newcomer, while revers generating from collarless closings on dress-type coats, or large tailored revers notched to turn-over collars on casual coats, are favorites.

What about body lines currently in vogue? They, too, are tempered to looser effects, a high percentage of dress coat bodices being fashioned with tiny tucked or shirred details at shoulders and waist, while unpressed pleats give front fullness to many skirts. The frequent use of jeweled or ornately designed metal buttons is a distinctly 1941 note. Snaring the front drapery by means of a half belt, or a built-in belt with tie is another of the season's most widely sponsored themes.

Yet you will not want to overlook the significant fact that, with all this implication of bulk in the top and skirt, the silhouette still is steering definitely toward straighter lines, due to the spacing of fullness only in the front or back and to the lessened accent on curves.

Slated as a sure success is the shirtwaist coat—a novel adaptation of the shirtwaist frock, with its mannish notched collar, bloused bodice, and sleeves gathered into French turn-back cuffs. It's a grand compromise between the strictly dress and the casual type of garment. The new shirtwaist coat will go anywhere smartly.

If your quest is for an ideal dress-up coat of distinction, this spring presents one as freshly charming as April's own days. It follows princess styling, and is completely, beautifully braided all over. This revival of braid trimming in fine, intricate designs is one of the loveliest and most noteworthy innovations of the mode.

Forbath and Rejane

1—This reefer with a more formal feeling is one of the interesting new developments of the season. Sparkling buttons, arabesques of trapunto work, and a flash of white at collar and cuffs give this coat of Forstmann's Sandrosa an air of flattering elegance. At Wanamaker's, New York.

Wide World

3—A tailored woolknit suit is a smart choice for spring. Navy and white horizontal stripes fashion the jacket of this one. At Franklin Simon, New York.

Pagano; Benedict Frenkel; Wesley Bowman Studio

4—Pinafores go to formal parties this spring. This one, of white cotton lace, lends enchantment to an organdie gown. And it has a twin, of black cotton lace! Together they serve to double your evening wardrobe. They could be worn equally well over an afternoon frock.

2—A large black hat is a "must" for summer, according to Florence Reichman. Here is one of her versions of the mode—a black milan with cuffed brim turned up in front and trimmed with a large white camelia.

5—One of spring's fashion leaders is this pompadour poke bonnet with a sharp, up-turning flange to its brim. Of baku straw, it comes in a range of attractive colors. From Gage Brothers, Chicago.

6—Fashioned of a whisper-soft rayon shantung, in a dashing tropic leaf print, this tie-front spectator frock is designed for your busy days in town or country. Bonwit Teller, New York.

Fashion Show At Embassy

By the Associated Press

Washington, D. C.

American fashion "arrived" socially with the presentation of a style show at the Brazilian Embassy, March 27th. It probably was the first time in history that diplomacy and fashion met on such equal terms.

Official Washington flocked to the party, paying $10 a ticket and raising a total of $4,750 for the American Red Cross.

Vice-President Wallace, several Cabinet members and any number of diplomats gazed at "April fashions" and argued the question of the full skirt versus the slim silhouette.

The Vice-President was baffled by the term "dropped shoulders," used by a commentator.

"What kind of shoulders can they be?" he asked.

But Senator Tydings wasn't baffled. He took over the microphone himself to make a style announcement.

Washington wives were smartly dressed for the occasion—90 per cent of them in the "Washington uniform," a black dress, a silver fox jacket and a string of pearls. One South American varied the pearl formula with an impressive diamond necklace.

In general the clothes were restrained, delicate in coloring, moderate as to line. Tight skirts were in a minority. Flares appeared in formal silk coats for town wear, in tunic day dresses, in evening things.

Nylon Thread In 40 Colors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You can now buy Nylon thread in forty colors on 50 yard spools. This is news! This achievement, which has been perfected after months of intensive research, brings Nylon thread for home sewing into broad and practical use.

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You Must Have a Big Black Hat, Says Florence Reichman

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"A flowered hat is a 'must' for spring, but a large black hat strikes the keynote of important millinery fashion for summer. Buy yourself a charming ensemble of a black and white print, or a black bengaline suit with a nipped-in waist and a fluffy blouse. Have your hair coiffed like mother's graduation picture, put on your new black hat and saunter forth to shed beauty on a saddened world." So says Florence Reichman, one of New York's big six among the milliners who dictate fashion trends.

"But are women interested in the 'why' of a fashion trend?" I asked, as Mrs. Reichman—a good deal like a hummingbird flitting from one rack of flowered Easter bonnets to another—paused for a moment on the edge of a chair in her New York salon and looked critically at the large floppy black leghorn in her slender, strong little hand.

Asks the Same Question

"That is a question I have often asked myself," she admitted with a quick bright sparkle in her eyes. "I wonder the very same thing when I have unearthed an interesting and timely 'new old' silhouette. I am often tempted to tell a client about the great beauty of two generations past who had her portrait painted in a hat that is great-grandmother to the one the client has on her head.

"But since I am never guilty of making too literal replicas of museum hats, my clients seldom seem conscious of any historic significance whatever. They are far more interested in what the hat they are carefully scrutinizing in the mirror does for their profile than in the source of the idea that gave it birth.

Sensed the Trend

"However, this year's fashions have so much story back of them that I can't resist a feeling of satisfaction in having sensed the importance of the 'Turn of the Century fashion trend' way back in November, which, in the swiftly spinning millinery business, now seems almost an aeon ago. I drew my conclusions as to this fashion cycle from the conviction that because of the terrific situation abroad we would turn, for shelter and comfort, to our mother's arms, as it were—to that period of security and peace we all knew just prior to the first World War.

"Little did I think, however, when I cut my models' hair in old-fashioned bangs, and perched little sailors, thick muffins, and draped brims on top of their pompadours, that I was reviving a mode that would be as generally accepted as it now is by women of all ages.

"The coiffure and the hats that mother used to wear are now the 'dernier cri' on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Sutton Place in New York, and on every Main Street from coast to coast. Pompadour hats—large, small, and medium—are here to stay for the summer, for all who can wear them and for many who shouldn't.

Leghorns and Milans

"The loveliest hats for summer are the black leghorns and milans that we have made to wear with sheers and printed suits," Mrs. Reichman continued, fluffing out a strand of black tulle from the black leghorn which still twirled in her hand and at which we both gazed admiringly. "They are not necessarily worn on the back of the head, but rather half forward. They will even afford a little shade if worn in the glaring sun, although they belong to those glamorous days when ladies carried parasols and swooned if it became too hot, or better yet, leaned gracefully back in their cushioned carriages and enjoyed a cool drive through the park.

"It's such fun to make pretty, large hats," Mrs. Reichman added—a strangely nostalgic tone in her usually brisk voice. "And I do hope women will give garden parties this summer, even if they must be penthouse garden parties, so that we shall have some place to wear these big black hats we all love so well."

Vegetables Crash the Gates Of Costume Jewelry Makers

By Tamara Andreeva
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Your next batch of costume jewelry will be good enough to eat. The statement is not farfetched. For strange as it sounds, the next big thing in costume pieces will come from your dinner table.

The heretofore humble navy bean now graces the smart woman's neck and wrist, brightened up with sequins and many-colored beads, and further glamorized by being strung in the shape of Hawaiian lei.

From the obscurity of an Indian tepee comes the new corn jewelry. The story of corn necklaces is as old as California itself, for the original idea comes from California Indians who wore the red and yellow corn seeds strung alternately with silver and turquoise beads. Now California designers use them in single or multiple strands, strung on catgut or on thin pieces of wire joined together, chainlike. Belts, purses, and buttons are likewise fashioned from this ambitious seed.

There are numbers of other edibles crashing the gates of costume jewelry makers — among them pumpkin seeds, already glorified by legend, hazel nuts, and walnuts. All these, used "straight" or gilded from a spray gun, go into the making of earrings, buttons, bracelets and necklaces.

But if navy beans have become fashionable and the ear of corn graces the nation's jewelry counters, the Palm Tree is permanently on Fashion's payroll. Attractive costume pieces known as "palm jewels" are being fashioned by the thousand from palm seeds—which come in a variety of colors and shapes. The fibrous wool-like covering found around the palm trunk, and known as "desert wool," goes into the manufacture of purses, belts, hats, flowers, and neckwear. One of the many attractive features of this new medium is its accessibility, low price, and the fact that it takes the dye better than any other material which might be used for the same purpose.

Alma Duffill, pioneer Los Angeles designer, was one of the first to work in palm seeds and desert wool, but today there are over 80 independent designers and craftsmen in Los Angeles making articles from them.

As companion pieces to the seed jewels, California designers make wood pieces fashioned from the trees that produced the seeds. Thus you may see a display of silvered eucalyptus seeds strung on a bright magenta cord, along with a set of eucalyptus wood bangles, belt buckle, and buttons.

Every day new delectables are added to the costume jewelry prospects. Quite recently the clam and the shellacked bell pepper necklaces were inaugurated. And who knows—if the demand for such ornaments grows—your necklace may be spinach next!

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The Home Forum

Again and Again

LET US ALL admit that progress is a very fine thing, when it progresses; but for the sobering of our enthusiasm let us remember that there was a distinct period even anterior to the day before yesterday. For example, there appears to have been a good deal of vicarious scholarship, or let me call it reading, a brace of centuries ago and more. Swift's "Tale of a Tub" was published in 1704, which at this writing was two hundred and thirty-seven years ago, although my calculation may be wrong. The mathematics have ever presented certain spinosities to me, but what are a few logarithms among friends? At all events, Swift ha this to say on a subject that engages the inquirer today and here it is:

"The most accomplished way of using books at present, is two-fold; either first to serve them as some men do lords, learn their titles exactly, and then brag of their acquaintance. Or, secondly, which is the choicer, the profounder, and politer method, to get a thorough insight into the index, by which the whole book is governed, like fishes by the tail. For to enter the palace of learning at the great gate, requires an expense of time and forms; therefore men of much haste and little ceremony, are content to get in by the back door."

* * *

Here is a cry from the past that might be a cry from last week. Let the harassed reviewer, the conscientious reader, the lecture addict, the assiduous Ph. D., the professor hopping from one enlightment to another, let the absorbed researcher, let all these (and more, too) take comfort by the words of the Dean of St. Patrick's. He found that men full often do a lot of reading without reading and today we may observe the same pleasing phenomenon. As people flocked to the papyrus lists of the library at Alexandria to find out what really intelligent Egyptians ought to seem to have read, so even today do men wish to appear acquainted with books. "Have you read Suorewell's Conspectus of Proportional Representation Legislation in Ashanti?" Reader, it is a dark and tortuous temptation to the index-reader and the title collector to ask innocent questions like this. In fact, it inspires a great deal of improving conversation. Touching this last, I am sometimes bold enough to believe that in a company of index-readers all would be best pleased if no one listened to anybody else.

There is something to be remembered that may be forgotten, that some men read a great deal faster than others. Part comes from training and part from natural ability. I don't wish to appear over-skeptical, much less irreverent, and so I shall put it this way: that I have been filled with simple wonder that a professor with a great deal to do has in a short space of time read a six-hundred-page work on economics and a seven-hundred-page work on jurisprudence and an eight-hundred-page work on international law and a nine-hundred-page work on sociology, because this is right hefty perusing. The light-minded may think that I jest, but it should sober them to realize that no self-respecting author of today thinks of writing less than six hundred pages at a whack; and this giganticness has spread even to many a work of fiction, although of course the gentle reader is much too serious to waste time over novels—no, he has his daily five hundred to gallop through. Now, if you reckon the size of the books that get themselves printed today and if you tot up the time that the most talented must take in reading so many pages, you can understand my wonder, respectful, of course, aye, and simple, too, but my wonder none the less that such feats can be performed. Well, we are agreed upon the wonder, are we not? Unhappily, the matter cannot stop there. In fact, it goes into the next paragraph.

* * *

This wonder is somewhat diplomatic; it causes doubts that are almost uncomfortable. Can it be, the wonderer asks himself, that a professor, a Phibetakapper, a pursuer of the higher and finer things, can it be that he is an index reader, a memorizer of titles, such as Swift wrote about in the black days when there were no dictaphones and the mercantilist theory was entrenched? It rather seems as if that were the situation and as if men of no little ability were afraid to confess that they had not read everything, and so, taking counsel of their fears, had flung themselves into the arms of the index and the digest, to flaunt their gypsy knowledge before the eyes of an astonished world. How much better it would be for a learned man, when Mrs. Lollypop asks him at a dinner whether he has read Herr Mitundohne's epochal work on the Phoenician split infinitive, to say boldly that no, he hasn't read it, and doesn't particularly want to read it and won't read it unless it has a lot of funny pictures. I warrant you that a thousand grateful hearts would warm toward him. Here, they would say, is a man of conviction, a freeman, a clarion caller, a real reformer. The matter might go further; the learned man might get out an edition of Gubbs on the Gold Question enriched by colored prints of King Midas and other famous authorities, while the addenda might have a number of chants with music to be practiced by advanced students. On the other hand, it might take some time for this innovation to become popular. But what of it? Was not Jonas Hanway at first a lonely umbrella-bearer?

* * *

Even some mighty figures cause me grave doubts; as, for example, Milton in his letter on education to Simon Hartlib. It is to be noted that he does not recommend any English prose for the reading and instruction of the "young Miltons" who are to be educated, but gives a woundy list of Latin and Greek authors. Let us tread warily and hope that Milton had read all these—let us hope, I say. Curiously enough, he has a passage that fits in not badly with what Swift wrote and you and I have been talking about: "And though a linguist should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the words into, yet if he have not studied the solid things in them as well as words and lexicons, he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man as any yeoman or tradesman competently wise in his mother-dialect only."

* * *

We ordinary stumbling men generally find art pretty long and that is one of the reasons why today, as yesterday, the digest and the index play such a part. But it is not the only reason, at least not to my thinking or observation or whatever you like to call it. Men, especially in this century when so much deference is paid to machines, do not much like the hard work of thinking and they know they must do at least some thinking if they really read a book that has any more consistence than a Charlotte Russe; must scrutinize what the writer says, must balance his style with his matter, in fine, go motion for motion with him in this intellectual exercise. They can enjoy during all these disciplines, but work they must, and alertly. As a consequence, too much thinking is done by the few for the lazy many. Some day these will wake up, but they had best be about it without delay; and, as many of us are acquainted with indolence, let us do a little real reading, however painful.

J. H. S.

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Manna in the Wilderness

The will selects from varied loveliness
This place, or that, with proven power
to bless
The heart—perhaps a certain valley view
As old as youth recalled, yet always new
And wonderful—a woodway to a hill
From which the ocean, lying silver-still,
Flashes peace—an isolated pine
To which we walk, unable to define
The reason why we seek its special grace.
We see and feel and hasten to embrace
The beauty which is tonic to our need.
I know a man to whom the humblest weed
May be as full of glory as a star,
While men with lesser vision travel far
In futile quest of manna never found
Because it lies so near them on the ground.

HARRY ELMER HURD

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEAD OF A YOUTH: *A Portrait by Andrea Della Robbia*

THE NAME, Della Robbia, has a special significance in qualifying one phase of Renaissance sculpture. The Della Robbias were a family of plastic artists, specializing in the art of modeling. Modeling is to be differentiated from the art of carving, although both are forms of sculpture. When modeling in clay, the artist works with a yielding and pliable surface, achieving a design which comes from pressure. Needless to say, he can be freer with detail than the carver or chiseler.

Andrea Della Robbia (1435-1525) carried on the workshop ("bottega" in Italian) of his eminent uncle, Luca. Luca Della Robbia had been ingenious in developing a technique for glazing terra-cotta with multicolored enamels. He was probably inspired by the methods that were used by Italian potters. This became a popular medium and it was comparatively inexpensive. It lent itself to a lighter mood and more carefree expression than was customary among the serious sculptors of the Italian Renaissance. Luca was safeguarded against superficial practice by the fact that he often worked in the hard materials. He included in his compositions flowers and fruits which enhance the cheerfulness of mood.

Andrea, his nephew, carried on his artistic heritage, but he was more inclined toward sentiment. This portrait, "Head of a Youth," is tenderly characterized by Andrea. It is lifelike and expresses the spirit of youthfulness which the Renaissance favored.

D. A.

With a Bull's-Eye Under His Top-Coat

THE PLACE was created seemingly on purpose for the diversion of young gentlemen. A street or two of houses, mostly red and many of them tiled; a number of fine trees clustered about the manse and the kirkyard, and turning the chief street into a shady alley; many little gardens more than usually bright with flowers; nets a-drying, and fisher-wives scolding in the backward parts; a smell of fish, a genial smell of seaweed; whiffs of blowing sand at the street-corners . . . in front of that, a file of grey islets: to the left, endless links and sand wreaths, a wilderness of hiding-holes, alive with popping rabbits and soaring gulls: to the right, a range of seaward crags, one rugged brow beyond another; the ruins of a mighty and ancient fortress on the brink of one; coves between—now charmed into sunshine quiet, now whistling with wind and clamorous with bursting surges; the dens and sheltered hollows redolent of thyme and southernwood, the air at the cliff's edge brisk and clean and pungent of the sea—in front of all, the Bass Rock, tilted seaward like a doubtful bather, the surf ringing it with white, the solan-geese hanging round its summit like a great and glittering smoke. . . .

What my memory dwells upon the most . . . was a sport peculiar to the place, and indeed to a week or so of our two months' holiday there. Maybe it still flourishes in its native spot; for boys and their pastimes are swayed by periodic forces inscrutable to man; so that tops and marbles reappear in their due season, regular like the sun and moon. . . .

The idle manner of it was this:

Toward the end of September, when school-time was drawing near and the nights were already black, we would begin to sally from our respective villas, each equipped with a tin bull's-eye lantern. The thing was so well known that it had worn a rut in the commerce of Great Britain; and the grocers, about the due time, began to garnish their windows with our particular brand of luminary. We wore them buckled to the waist upon a cricket belt, and over them, such was the rigour of the game, a buttoned top-coat. They smelled noisomely of blistered tin; they never burned aright, though they would always burn our fingers; their use was naught; the pleasure of them merely fanciful; and yet a boy with a bull's-eye under his top-coat asked for nothing more. The fishermen used lanterns about their boats, and it was from them, I suppose, that we had got the hint; but theirs were not bull's-eyes, nor did we ever play at being fishermen. The police carried them at their belts, and we had plainly copied them in that; yet we did not pretend to be policemen. Burglars, indeed, we may have had some haunting thoughts of; and we had certainly an eye to past ages when lanterns were more common, and to certain story-books in which we had found them to figure very largely. But take it for all in all, the pleasure of the thing was substantive; and to be a boy with a bull's-eye under his top-coat was good enough for us.

When two of these asses met, there would be an anxious "Have you got your lantern?" and a gratified "Yes!" That was the shibboleth, and very needful too; for, as it was the rule to keep our glory contained, none could recognize a lantern-bearer, unless (like the polecat) by the smell. Four or five would sometimes climb into the belly of a ten-man lugger, with nothing but the thwarts above them—for the cabin was usually locked, or choose out some hollow of the links where the wind might whistle overhead. There the coats would be unbuttoned and the bull's-eye discovered; and in the chequering glimmer, under the huge windy hall of the night, and cheered by a rich steam of toasting tinware, these fortunate young gentlemen would crouch together in the cold sand of the links or on the scaly bilges of the fishing-boat, and delight themselves with inappropriate talk. . . . The essence of this bliss was to walk by yourself in the black night; the slide shut, the top-coat buttoned; not a ray escaping, whether to conduct your footsteps or to make your glory public: a mere pillar of darkness in the dark; and all the while, deep down in the privacy of your fool's heart, to know you had a bull's-eye at your belt, and to exult and sing over the knowledge.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, in "Across the Plains."

As Spring Came To Nebraska

WHEN SPRING CAME, after that hard winter, one could not get enough of the nimble air. Every morning I wakened with a fresh consciousness that winter was over. There was none of the signs of spring for which I used to watch in Virginia, no budding woods or blooming gardens. There was only—spring itself; the throb of it, the light restlessness, the vital essence of it everywhere; in the sky, in the swift clouds, in the pale sunshine, and in the warm, high wind—rising suddenly, sinking suddenly, impulsive and playful like a big puppy that pawed you and then lay down to be petted. If I had been tossed down blindfold on that red prairie, I should have known that it was spring.

Everywhere now there was the smell of burning grass. Our neighbors burned off their pasture before the new grass made a start, so that the fresh growth would not be mixed with the dead stand of last year. Those light, swift fires, running about the country, seemed a part of the same kindling that was in the air.—From "My Antonia," by WILLA CATHER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"En mur omkring oss"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

FORFATTERE OG DIKTERE av alle tidsaldrer har skrevet om verdien og skjønnheten av vennskap og om dets berikelse av menneskelivet. Den som har en venn, er rik, og den som er en venn, er ennu rikere. Og uvurderlig er den vennlighetens og kameratskapets ånd som består mellem grupper av folk.

En vakker beretning fortelles i det fem og tyvende kapitel av Første Samuels-bok om hvorledes visdom og mildhet avvebner vrede og påtenkt hevn og således viser verdien av vennlig samarbeide mellem grupper av mennesker. Nabals unge hyrder hadde bodd like i nærheten av Davids menn. En følelse av brorskap og vennlighet hadde vokset op mellem disse to skarer av menn, og senere da Nabal hårdhjertet nektet å gi David brød og vann og kjøtt for sine tjenere, sa en av de unge hyrder til Abiga'il, Nabals hustru (Første Samuels-bok 25:15, 16): "Disse menn har vært meget gode mot oss, . . . de var som en mur omkring oss både natt og dag."

Hvor levende disse ord beskriver det rette forhold og viser vennskapets styrkende beskyttelse! De "har vært meget gode mot oss" —en enkel men dyp erklæring, nettop slike ord vi bruker idag når vi ønsker å uttrykke vår erkjentlighet for at en eller annen har vært vennlig mot oss. "Han har vært meget god mot oss," sier vi med hjertet strømmende over av takknemlighet, idet vi kanskje bare delvis forstår at vi i sannhet har fått se et uttrykk for Guds, det godes, ånd. Davids unge menn som i nogen tid opholdt sig i ørkenen, var en mur omkring de unge menn fra Karmel i all den tid de "var sammen med dem og gjætte småfeet".

I *Glossary* i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, gir Mary Baker Eddy, Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, følgende definisjon av "ørken" (s. 597): "Ensomhet; tvil; mørke. Umiddelbarhet i tanke og idé, den forgård i hvilken en materiell opfatning av tingene forsvinner og åndelig sans utfolder tilværelsens store kjensgjerninger." Skjønt David og hans folk i ørkenen hadde lagt for dagen mange av erobrerens voldsommere egenskaper, hadde ikke desto mindre en følelse av brorskap og et hjelpsomt kameratskap utviklet sig i deres samkvem med Nabals menn.

I våre dager erkjenner menn og kvinner som kanskje aldri før at der er et behov for en sann følelse av brorskap med en stadig virksom trang til kjærlig å beskytte hverandre. Gjennem studiet av Kristen Videnskap lærer mange hvorledes de ved hjelp av åndelig tenkning kan dele med sin neste den sanne beskyttelse mot det ondes voldsomme antagelser, som i denne tid gjør sig gjeldende i verden og søker å stjele fra menneskene deres følelse av sikkerhet og frihet. Det er tydelig at den sanne følelse av trøst og trygghet må komme fra forståelsen av Gud som alles Fader. Mrs. Eddy skriver (samme bok, s. 518): "De rike i ånden hjelper de fattige i ett stort brorskap, idet alle har det samme Prinsipp eller den samme Far; og salig er det menneske som ser sin brors trang og avhjelper den, idet han søker sitt eget i en annens beste."

I omkring tre år efter sin egen helbredelse, takket være det åndelige lys som kom til henne, studerte Mrs. Eddy den Hellige Skrift, i særdeleshet vår Mesters 'ære og gjerninger, og søkte å nå frem til Sinns-helbredelsens Videnskap, som hun kalte Kristen Videnskap. Hvor godt må hun ikke ha kjent Jesu ord til disiplene (Johannes 15:12): "Dette er mitt bud at I skal elske hverandre, likesom jeg har elsket eder"! Vi må ikke bare elske våre spesielle venner, men strekke frem det gode kameratskapets hånd til alle som vi kommer i berøring med. I en tid hvor der synes å være fullt op av hat, mistanke og strid i verden, er fagre ord uten ledsagende gjerninger ikke nok. I krisetider formår kristendommens bokstav uten dens ånd ikke å trøste menneskene og holde dem oppe. Vi må ikke bare fremføre forsikringer om vårt vennskap overfor vår neste, men gi praktiske bevis på det, som Davids menn gjorde, da de var "en mur omkring" Nabals menn "natt og dag". Og fredens murer bygges op, sten for sten, av standhaftighet og uselvisk kjærlighet. Hvor hoilig trenges ikke slikt kameratskap idag, og hvilken dyp tilfredsstillelse gir det ikke å fylle et slikt behov!

De som ønsker å lære mere om den velsignelsesrike utøvelse av brorskap, vil gjennem studiet av Kristen Videnskap komme til å innse at vi vil beskytte oss selv og andre ved å erkjenne menneskets sanne selv og ved å glede oss over at dette selv er uadskillelig fra Gud, dets ophav. En slik sann erkjennelse vil være som en beskyttelsesmur både omkring oss selv og omkring våre venner, og vil tilmetgjøre det kjødelige sinns tyvaktige antagelser og derved hjelpe til å vedlikeholde en blivende følelse av sikkerhet og fred.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"A wall unto us"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITERS AND POETS of all ages have sung of the value and beauty of friendship, and of its enrichment of human experience. He who has a friend is never poor, and he who is a friend is richer still. And priceless is that spirit of friendliness and comradeship which exists between groups of people.

A beautiful story is told in the twenty-fifth chapter of I Samuel of the disarming of anger and proposed revenge by wisdom and gentleness, showing the value of friendly co-operation between groups of men. The young shepherds of Nabal had found themselves dwelling in close proximity to the men of David. A sense of brotherhood and friendliness had grown up between these two bands of men, and later, when Nabal churlishly refused to give David bread and water and meat for his servants, one of the young shepherds said to Abigail, wife of Nabal (I Samuel 25:15, 16), "The men were very good unto us, . . . they were a wall unto us both by night and day."

How vividly these words describe right relationship and show the strengthening protection of friendship! They "were very good unto us"—simple yet profound statement, the very phraseology of which we use today when we desire to express appreciation of someone's kindness to us. "He was very good to us," we say, with a heart overflowing with gratitude, yet perhaps only half realizing that we have indeed received an expression of the spirit of God, good. The young men of David, who for a time dwelt in the wilderness, were a wall to the young men of Carmel all the while they "were with them keeping the sheep."

In the Glossary in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines "wilderness" thus (p. 597): "Loneliness; doubt; darkness. Spontaneity of thought and idea; the vestibule in which a material sense of things disappears, and spiritual sense unfolds the great facts of existence." Though David and his people had given evidence of many of the fiercer traits of the conqueror in the wilderness, nevertheless a sense of brotherhood and a helpful comradeship had been unfolded in their relations with Nabal's men.

Today, as perhaps never before, men and women are recognizing the need for a true sense of brotherhood in which the quality of loving protectiveness is constantly active. Through the study of Christian Science many are learning how, through spiritual thinking, they may share with their neighbor the true protection from the violent beliefs of evil, evident in the world at the present time, which would steal away a sense of security and freedom. It is evident that the true sense of comfort and safety must come from the understanding of God as the Father of all. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 518), "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good."

For about three years after her own healing, through spiritual illumination, Mrs. Eddy studied the Scriptures, especially the teachings and works of our Master, seeking the Science of Mind-healing, which she named Christian Science. How familiar she must have been with Jesus' words to his disciples (John 15:12), "This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you"! We must not only love our particular friends, but hold out the hand of good fellowship to all with whom we come in contact. Now, at a time when hatred, suspicion, and strife seem to abound in the world, fair words without accompanying deeds are insufficient. In times of crisis the letter of Christianity without the spirit is powerless to comfort and support. We need not only to protest our friendship for our neighbor, but to prove it in a practical fashion, as did the men of David, when they were "a wall unto" the men of Nabal "by night and day." And walls of peace are built up, stone by stone, of steadfastness and selfless love. How greatly such comradeship is needed today, and how deeply satisfying is the fulfilling of such a need!

Those who would learn more of the beneficent ministration of brotherhood will perceive, through the study of Christian Science, that the way in which to protect ourselves and others is to recognize true selfhood, and to rejoice in the inseparability of that selfhood from God, its source. Such true knowing will act as a wall of protection both to our friends and to ourselves, and destroy thieving beliefs of the carnal mind, thus helping to maintain an abiding sense of security and peace.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian)

Shenandoah Spring

How, then, with the equinox just past,
Shall we know the hour of the leaf is come
at last?

By the race of white wool clouds that hurry
by
Netted in empty branches against a Wedgwood sky,

By the oaks that shed their tattered mail at
length
And gather to themselves another season's
strength,

Or the bell-like chiming of a million frogs
Anonymous at evening in the bogs,

Or a killdeer crying at the edge of night,
The violet smoke of brushfire fading in the
fading light.

By these, or by some more elusive thing,
We are confronted with chill beauty of
Virginian spring.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1941

Motor Safety Marks Set By Massachusetts

Connecticut comes first in Nation, but Goodwin shows Bay State lead in important factors.

Massachusetts finished second to Connecticut in the 1940 nation-wide automobile safety contest conducted by the National Safety Council, according to a Council notice received today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

The Registrar stated: "Based on the standards of the contest which take into consideration reduction in accidents as well as other factors, the award of first prize to Connecticut is highly commendable. The work done by the Motor Vehicle Department and the police of Connecticut, as well as the other safety organizations of that State, is deserving of highest praise."

However, Mr. Goodwin pointed out that on the basis of fatal accidents figured on population or on gasoline consumption Massachusetts led Connecticut in safety.

"In Connecticut last year," he explained, "nineteen and five-tenths persons were killed in motor vehicle accidents for every 100,000 of population, while in Massachusetts 14.3 persons were killed. And on the gasoline consumption basis, for every 100,000,000 miles traveled in Connecticut, 7.2 persons were killed while in Massachusetts 6.7 persons were killed.

"The Massachusetts record leads all other States in the country with the exception of Rhode Island. In that State 11.2 persons were killed for each 100,000 population, and 4.7 persons were killed on the gasoline consumption basis."

Maine Governor Asks $4,300,000 To Aid Defenses

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 2 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall today recommended to the Maine Legislature issuance of $4,300,000 in bonds to finance a highway and bridge program, based largely on military defense needs.

Of the total recommended, $2,000,000 would be in "war bonds" for bridges. The additional $2,300,000 would be a reissue of highway bonds and would be used to match federal grants for highway projects which range in some instances as high as 80 per cent federal money to 20 per cent state money.

Representative Burton M. Cross of Augusta has a bill pending before the Legislature for a $2,000,000 bridge bond issue which could be used to cover that part of Governor Sewall's recommendations.

Referendum approval on either proposed issue would not be necessary.

Repairs to the Kent To Cost About $106,000

Damage to the steamer Kent which ran on the rocks in Buzzards Bay March 12 owing to a mistake in setting the course, will necessitate repairs costing $106,000 and will take 30 days to complete, it was disclosed yesterday after completion of an extensive survey at the Simpson Drydock, East Boston.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity—Clearing tonight; temperature slightly lower than last night with the lowest about freezing in the city and only a few degrees below freezing in the suburbs; Thursday fair; moderate northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Clearing and slightly colder tonight; Thursday fair.

Vermont — Fair tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire—Fair in north, mostly cloudy and clearing in south portion tonight; Thursday fair. Colder in high elevations tonight.

Maine — Fair in north, mostly cloudy in south portion with intermittent light rain on the coast tonight; Thursday fair and not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island—Fresh to strong northeast winds tonight backing to northwest and diminishing Thursday over north portion and strong northerly winds backing to northwest tonight diminishing to fresh by morning over south portion; weather overcast with light rain tonight, clearing Thursday over north portion and clearing tonight; Fair Thursday over south portion.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Fresh northerly winds diminishing tonight and becoming moderate northwest Thursday; Fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	44	New Orleans	61	76
Chicago	33	47	New York	39	59
Denver	38	61	Norfolk	48	56
Kansas City	49	69	Philadelphia	42	58
Los Angeles	51	62	St. Louis	42	58
Miami	60	84	San Francisco	45	58
Minneapolis	36	58	Washington	43	58

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 2
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:02 p. m.; height 8.3 feet
Thursday, 3:17 a. m.; height 8.9 feet
Light all vehicles by 6:40 p. m.

Yes Sir, It's Spring

By a Staff Photographer

Crocuses Told Billy

The chill wind that scuttled down Commonwealth Avenue today, forcing little boys such as Billy Davis of Lynn, Mass., to bundle up in winter togs, gave no hint that spring had finally come to Boston. But brave crocuses, pushing their way through the crusty earth in sheltered nooks along the avenue, told Billy that the days of warm sunshine and gentle breezes are just around the corner.

Lots of Stars To Make Fun For Draftees

Fifty or more of the highest salaried entertainers of stage, screen, and radio have agreed to donate much of their time and talent to brightening the lives of the boys in the Army and Navy camps all across the United States during the coming summer, according to Carleton Smith, economist and author, musical editor of Esquire and Coronet, international radiocaster, and world traveler, now in Boston during the opera season.

Mr. Smith, in seeking talent to appear at the camps under the auspices of the Joint Army and Navy Committee for Recreation, which has its headquarters in Washington, D. C., is a long-time friend of many leading artists. Among those who already have signified their willingness to cooperate in this capacity are Lily Pons, Lawrence Tibbett, Edgar Bergen and his inimitable partner, Charlie McCarthy, Edward G. Robinson, and Joan Crawford. A number of leading dance orchestras also have expressed a desire to aid in entertaining the draftees, among them Glenn Miller, Wayne King, Guy Lombardo, Arty Shaw, and Raymond Scott.

There is a great need for the best in the way of entertainment features at the Army and Navy camps, Mr. Smith declared, adding that the movies now being shown are most unsatisfactory, many of them being "old" by the time they are shown at the camps; the majority of the draftees have seen them weeks and even months before. There is a move on to correct this situation, he added, making first-run pictures possible for the camps, where the boys will be in training for an entire year. It was different during the World War, he continued, when the majority of the drafted men spent only a few months in camp, moving on then to the front.

Suggestions on how best to maintain the highest form of morale at the camps are welcomed by the Committee, Mr. Smith continued. There has been the problem of obtaining properly chaperoned women for the camp dance halls, and an appeal is being made for volunteers in all fields of entertainment. Larry Adler, famous harmonica soloist, has agreed to help organize mouth-organ brigades. A number of radio companies have arranged to rebuild old instruments which have been turned in for new radios, and distribute these among the camps.

Mr. Smith's endeavors along this line have the personal backing of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who believes that this is a fine opportunity to give the boys what they desire in the way of worth-while entertainment. Paul V. McNutt, Mr. Smith added, has agreed to act as co-ordinator for the Joint Committee in working out the details of the project.

Marital Health Tests Proposed

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 2 (AP)—The Vermont Senate has passed a bill to make pre-marital health examinations compulsory and sent it to the House, where a battle is anticipated. The vote was 16 to 10.

The bill, similar to one defeated by the 1939 Legislature, would boost the marriage license fee from $1 to $3 to help defray anticipated increase of expenses of the public health laboratory in making blood tests.

Another measure approved by the Senate and forwarded to the House would make syphillis tests for pregnant women compulsory.

Charges of Axis Sabotage Put Before Federal Jury

Moving swiftly, United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon went before a Federal Grand Jury today seeking indictments for sabotage against the captains and crews of two Axis ships seized in Boston harbor Sunday.

Mr. Brandon, accompanied by half a dozen collaborators and assistants, went before the Grand Jury at 11:45 a. m., less than 24 hours after the United States Attorney General, Robert H. Jackson, issued orders in Washington directing such action.

It was believed that Mr. Brandon sought indictments against the captains of the German tanker Pauline Friedrich and the Italian cargo ship Dino and such members of both crews as actually participated in the sabotage found by the United States Coast Guard on the two boats.

Indictments Expected

While Mr. Brandon, United States Coast Guard officials, Customs officers and members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation presented the evidence to the Grand Jury other investigators of these agencies continued the Government's probe to discover those behind the smashing of machinery on the two ships.

So confident was the Government of its case that it was predicted unofficially that the Grand Jury would return indictments against the captains and crews late this afternoon.

If the German and Italian seamen are brought to trial they will be prosecuted under criminal statutes in consequence of sabotage.

Witness at Hearing

Those who went into the Grand Jury room at the Federal Building with Mr. Brandon included: Joseph J. Flynn, Supervising Customs Agent for the port of Boston; Thomas Finnegan, Deputy Collector of Customs; Duncan Grant; also a Deputy Collector; Michael J. Fitzpatrick and John H. Lord, Customs Inspectors who examined the two vessels; Frederick G. Hall, Chief Machinist, U. S. Coast Guard; Ensign Pfeifer of the Coast Guard; and two men from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Meanwhile, the Coast Guard recruiting office for New York, New Jersey, and New England said today that "increased law enforcement activity" had made it necessary to increase the 20,000-man personnel now in service.

The office said "unlimited quotas for enlistment" would be opened today for the first time since October, 1939. Men between the age of 18 and 25 are eligible for enlistment.

Seizure of German, Italian, and Danish ships and the requirements for maintaining them until the Government disposes of the vessels was cited as one cause of the recruiting drive.

47 Seamen Detained

As Federal officials here hurried to carry out instructions from Washington regarding investigation of sabotage, local immigration authorities postponed the cases of the Captains of the two vessels. They appeared before an immigration inspector yesterday on charges of being illegally in the United States. Conviction by the Immigration officers can result in deportation.

The grand jury action, however, may result in criminal sentences. A World War statute provides for criminal action against saboteurs with maximum penal provisions of 20 years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine. The Government's right to take the vessel into custody is based on an espionage act of the same time, and is also based on international law.

Immigration officials at East Boston reported that 47 German and Italian seamen are now at the detention station there. Seamen and officers from the three Danish vessels seized by the Government are back aboard their ships. Coastguardsmen are also on board.

Officials in Boston, meanwhile, pointed out that local seizure of the ships and prosecution of agents and representatives of foreign countries for acts of sabotage apparently followed a master plan drawn not only for the United States, but for this hemisphere. They drew parallels between reports from South American countries of seizure of airplanes as well as sea-going vessels, and attempted destruction of vessels in ports there by their crews.

Camp Edwards Project Held Bound to Incur Some Waste

News briefs from the New England defense and military front:

Some Waste Necessary?—A reasonable amount of waste is bound to occur in a project as large as that of constructing Camp Edwards Capt. Fred E. Brake of the United States Army Quartermasters Corps said in a radio address from Boston this afternoon.

"Much has been published concerning the $29,000,000 cost of this camp," he said, "but those who have seen the amount of work which has been accomplished, and who realize that in the short space of four months facilities have been provided for the comfortable housing, training and recreation of 30,000 troops, will readily appreciate the fact that a reasonable amount of waste is bound to occur. . . ."

It's A Big Project—Captain Brake gave some idea of the size of the Camp Edwards project when he disclosed that 63,000,000 board feet of lumber—enough to build a five-foot board walk from New York to St. Louis—was used in the construction of buildings. In addition, he said, 26,000 kegs of nails, 5,000,000 square feet of wallboard, 85,000 rolls of roofing and sheathing paper, 60,000 cubic yards of concrete, were used. Fifty-four thousand post holes were dug for piers and poles, 1,000,000 cubic yards of dirt were removed, and 74 miles of sewer and water mains were laid, Captain Brake added.

State Guard Ready—Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson today announced that 80 per cent of the newly organized State Guard will be ready for active duty by the middle of April. Total enrollment in the State military unit is 6,000 officers and men.

Devens Still Spreading—Trespass rights for maneuvering Fort Devens troops probably will be sought soon on 50,000 acres of land west of Fort Devens and extending toward the sparsely settled Swift River region it was reported today. Agreements with land owners specify no "live" ammunition will be fired although troops and motorized units will simulate all battle movements otherwise. Troops on trespass lands are forbidden to approach within 150 feet of buildings, unless from highways, and to go near cultivated crop lands, shrubbery and lawns.

Dartmouth Coach Called—Walter Prager, successful ski coach at Dartmouth College since 1936 was inducted into the Army today. He developed many outstanding teams at the New Hampshire college and is recognized as one of the best ski perfomers in the East.

Zip Zip Zoom—The speedy motor torpedo boat PT-20 zipped about New London, Conn., harbor today on the first of a series of acceptance tests for the United States Navy. A six-man Navy board of inspection and survey headed by Rear Admiral John W. Wilcox, Jr., took stock of the 70-foot "mosquito boat's" performance from her deck. The craft is expected to hit a top speed of 50 miles an hour.

Navy on Guard—The Navy Intelligence organization of the First Naval District has been steadily increasing its activities to protect the security of the Naval establishments in the New England area it was disclosed today. Center of the Naval Intelligence organization in New England is at Boston in the office of Commander E. M. Major, U. S. N. R. on the 12th floor of the North Station Office Building on Causeway Street. The telephone is Capitol 6620.

Rumors and reports of suspicious activities by individuals or by groups, threatening the security of the Naval establishment, are investigated and watched closely by the District Intelligence organization, which co-ordinates its work with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Army's Military Intelligence Division, and other Governmental agencies.

The Navy, like the F. B. I. and the Military Intelligence Division, welcomes the co-operation of the public, and is glad to receive information which might be of assistance.

Army Day Observance—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall last night called on Massachusetts citizens to observe April 6 as Army Day and reminded them that "we stand in the path of complete totalitarian world domination and our traditions, institutions and liberties are in imminent jeopardy.

"At no time in our history, therefore," he said, "is adequate national defense of more vital importance to our citizens—defense of their homes, their families, their freedom. At no time in our history must we be better prepared to repel invasion in whatever sinister form it may come. At no time in our history must we be more alert to protect our way of life from insidious forces from within as well as from without."

One Year for YD—Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, First Corps Area Commander, who yesterday visited Camp Edwards, said that present plans call for the Yankee Division to return home after its year of training—its place to be taken by a reserve division. It had been reported in some quarters that the 26th Division would remain in training for more than a year. General Woodruff also announced that the former National Guard unit would be away from Camp Edwards on maneuvers for about a month this summer.

Fuel Oil Prices Rise in Bay State

Fuel oil rates in Massachusetts have jumped from 6.3 cents per gallon to 6.5 due to an increase in tanker shipping rates, the State Division on the Necessaries of Life reported today.

The increase, it was stated, is unusual at this season but no complaints have been received at the State House. In December the price of fuel oil reached 6.8 cents, also due to an increase in tanker rates.

'Let's Go Canoeing!'

Christine Reid

From Residence to River as Spring Freshets Appear

Top: Trailers take two canoes each, though many canoeists just lash their ship on to the car, resting it on worn-out tires for cushions. Center: Greeting committee—each boatload tells a taller tale than the last. In the foreground is a famous "tin can" canoe, puncture-proof and delightfully clattery. Lower: Right on the nose; they're through—with a lapful of foam for the bow girl.

Traffic Artery for Boston Wins State-Wide Support

Three more organizations swung in behind the Central Artery Bill today, as the Massachusetts State Congress of Industrial Organizations' Industrial Union Council, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association joined other State-wide groups in backing the bill for an overhead highway through downtown Boston and the Blue Hills Radial to connect the Northern and Southern arteries.

"Boston has long needed an improvement such as is called for in Senate 592, to provide relief of congestion from the teeming traffic which invades the Atlantic Avenue section of the city each day," Joseph A. Salerno, State President of the C. I. O., said in a statement issued today.

"Private cars may put up with this congestion," he said, "but national defense cannot. Our piers, railroad yards, and terminals are piled high with tons of national defense material which must be shipped to manufacturers in all sections of the Commonwealth. The major and No. 1 bottleneck in this regard is traffic congestion in what Governor Saltonstall referred to as 'the breadbasket of the Commonwealth'—Boston.

"The motorists of Massachusetts pay the State 30 cents with each purchase of 10 gallons of gas for good roads and the elimination of traffic congestion," he continued. "They created the highway fund and have helped contribute more than $270,000,000 to it in the past 11 years. The motorist knows no city or town boundary lines. He wants relief from traffic congestion and good roads. It is only right that the State should build the central traffic artery from the gas money it collects and thus eliminate the worst traffic congestion in the entire State," he declared.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association voted unanimously to support the central traffic artery bill at its last meeting, and Laurence B. Flint, Assistant Executive Secretary, has notified Mayor Tobin of Boston of the support.

The special committee appointed by the Directors of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange to pass on the merits of the central artery bill with full power to place the organization on record, voted unanimously to support the measure. The committee comprised Earle R. Barnard, George W. Judkins, and John J. Martin.

"We were particularly pleased with the fact that a penalty of 50 per cent of the profits realized from land taken for the artery improvement which wa bought within three years of the taking has been made a part of the Bill," Chairman Barnard said today. "And the fact that the work will be done under an authority to be appointed by the Governor and built by the State Department of Public Works, shows an unselfish attitude on the part of Boston. The motorists of the State should be afforded this traffic relief contemplated in the bill."

Ocean Travel To Boston Drops

Deepwater passenger traffic of the Port of Boston — that which links this port with other countries —is less than half what it was a year ago, as a result of war, and all its repercussions.

Customs figures, just available, show that 1,132 passengers landed at Boston from foreign ports during the first three months of 1941, compared with 2,384 in the similar period a year ago.

Of those landing in the first quarter of this year, 188 came from Europe, 675 from Canada, and 269 from the West Indies, and Central and South America. A year ago, the breakdown was: 522 from Europe, 1,447 from Canada, 7 from Newfoundland, and 408 from the West Indies, and Central and South America.

The number of vessels arriving at Boston from foreign ports in the first quarter was 324 steamers, and three schooners, while in the same period a year ago the number of steamer arrivals was exactly the same, but the number of schooners was five. Score: two down from last year.

Shipyards Ahead On Defense Work

Shipbuilders are keeping the defense program from two to nine months ahead of schedule despite the magnitude of the industry's expansion, William H. Collins, general sales manager of the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, told members of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States at its meeting at the Boston Yacht Club recently. Roscoe H. Prior, head of the American Stevedoring Corporation, is President of the Club.

The meeting was held in honor of James F. Paige, "outside manager" of the Fore River shipyards.

Latin-American Institute

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 2 (AP)—Connecticut College has announced it will hold a five-day Latin-American Institute from June 23 to 28. It will be the college's first summer session.

Bethlehem Ship Strike At E. Boston Imminent

A strike in two East Boston ship repair yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company appears imminent, union leaders declared today. If the walkout comes, it promises to be the most important to date on defense industry in Massachusetts.

The two local Bethlehem yards employ 1,000 workers. Besides doing repairs, they are converting fishing trawlers into mine sweepers for the navy, and various other work.

The dispute chiefly concerns wages. The yards are the Atlantic and Simpson yards.

E. Frank Ward, a member of the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor, said today:

"The company wants to wait until the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, which has been meeting on the Pacific Coast, gets to the Atlantic seaboard. The company will not agree now to any recommendations that the Stabilization Committee may then make. The union is perfectly willing to abide by anything that the Stabilization Committee may recommend, and to make it retroactive to whatever time the company and the union may agree on.

"The company also absolutely refuses to arbitrate any issue.

"The representatives of the company in the East Boston negotiations are very limited on what they can agree to, because of the general policy of the company.

"I think the dispute will probably go to a strike."

Mr. Ward joined in a conference with the company and union last Monday. Of the meeting, Lucien Koch, Director of Organization for the Bethlehem Shipyards Division of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, C. I. O., said today:

"We did not make any headway. The company continued to refuse a wage increase and failed to make any concessions on other points in dispute.

"In view of this, we asked if they would submit controversial questions to arbitration. They turned that down.

"We then asked if they would abide by decisions of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, which has been named by the Office of Production Management to stabilize conditions in the shipbuilding industry, and make any benefits retroactive. They rejected that also.

"The conference broke up without a date for another, though it was understood the telephone lines would be open.

"The situation is very tense. I definitely believe it will develop into a strike, although not tomorrow or the next day. Unless the company changes its attitude, there is in my opinion bound to be a strike.

"Our Executive Board, which has been given power to call a strike, meets tonight. Sunday we have a general mass meeting in Moose Hall in East Boston."

Mr. Koch said that the union claimed a substantial majority of the workers. The company could not be reached today for any comment.

At the great Fore River shipbuilding plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, a group of heavy riggers planned this afternoon to go as a group to the management to ask a wage increase, seniority, abolition of the system of bonus payments, and make other demands.

The riggers were said by union officials to be making this move on their own initiative, in accordance with company rules enabling workers to take up grievances with the management. Although most of the men were said to be union members, their visit was described as that of individual employees.

The plan did not constitute a strike, union leaders said.

$14,016,429 for N. E. Airports; Maine's Share Is $9,080,429

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority plans expenditures of $14,016,429 in New England to undertake improvement and expansion of 35 airports under the national defense program.

Twenty-one of the projects listed would be started after funds become available for the CAA and Work Projects Administration on July 1.

Ten airports already have been completed under the defense program, CAA officials disclosed in testimony before the House Appropriations subcommittee which was made public today.

Maine alone would get $9,080,429, furnishing money for 13 new projects and completion of six others. Six of the airports under the 1940 program will be completed without additional funds.

However, CAA officials declined to reveal the sites at which new construction would be started, until Congress approved the appropriations recommended.

Connecticut's program calls for expenditures of $2,949,000 to begin three new projects and completion of two; Massachusetts, $1,020,000 for two new projects and completion of four; New Hampshire, $933,000 for three new projects and completion of one; Rhode Island, $34,000 for completion of one. Vermont received no allocation for the year beginning July 1.

The following allocation of funds was made for Maine airports to complete work already begun on which the CAA will spend a total of $3,363,000:

Augusta, $256,000 (total cost $478,000); Bar Harbor, $427,000 ($537,000); Greenville, $464,000 ($547,000); Millinocket, $100,000 ($252,000); Pittsfield, $187,000 ($242,000), and Sanford, $305,000 ($315,000).

Connecticut: Bridgeport, $645,000 ($835,000), and Hartford, $390,000 ($459,000).

Massachusetts: Hyannis, $176,000 ($301,000); Lawrence $210,000 ($250,000); Westfield, $54,000 ($148,000), and Worcester, $130,000 ($195,000).

New Hampshire: Berlin, $439,000 ($489,000).

Rhode Island: State Airport, $34,000 ($206,000).

CAA officials explained that their estimates and expenditures listed did not include the cost of work projects relief labor.

The Traditional Close Friendship?

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Congress learned today of an American post office on the border than can be entered only through Canada.

This was one of the strange situations existing on the Canadian-United States boundary described by Thomas Riggs, Commissioner of the International Boundary Commission, in testimony before a House Appropriations Committee made public today.

The post office, Mr. Riggs said, was in a "line house," a building standing on the border between the two countries.

"The American side of this store," he said, "is also the United States post office. You must go into the post office through a door which is in Canada."

The Commissioner said there were a great many houses on the boundary line, particularly in New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Hoag Reappointed Liquidation Chief

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today reappointed Garrett S. Hoag of Wellesley as Director of the State Division of Liquidation, an organization engaged in liquidating the assets of closed Massachusetts banks.

A few days ago the Massachusetts Legislature approved legislation to continue existence of the Division for two more years. The Division was established as a separate governmental unit in 1939 upon the recommendation of Governor Saltonstall. The directorship pays $5,000 a year.

At today's session the Executive Council confirmed by a 5 to 4 vote the Governor's appointment of Frederick L. Parker of Westfield as a member of the State Emergency Finance Board.

Last week the appointment was turned down by the Council when the five Democrats stood against the appointment. Today Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic Executive Councilor, shifted his support to the Republican minority and the appointment was approved.

Meanwhile the Governor administered the oath of office to Daniel J. Lynch as Clerk of the Boston Municipal Court for Criminal Business. Mr. Lynch has served as the Governor's Chief Secretary for several months. To succeed Mr. Lynch as Chief Secretary the Governor administered the oath of office to Joseph R. Cotton who will also continue as his counsel. Also sworn into office was John S. Bottomley, recently appointed Assistant Secretary.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Meeting of the Women's Job Council, Charles E. Buck Literary Counselor for Lever Brothers Company, will speak on "Letters and You." A colored sound film "Gallatin Gateway Honeymoon" will follow, presented by the Milwaukee Railroad, with Dan Young, Manager of the Gallatin Gateway Inn, Montana, as lecturer. Carolyn LaVers, General Chairman of the Women's Job Council, will preside. At the Women's Job Council, 264 Bolyston Street, Boston, at 7 p. m. The meeting is open to the public.

At the New England Town Meeting, "Should We Convoy Ships?" will be discussed by Representative Hamilton Fish, (R) of New York, negative, and the Rev. Waitstill H. Sharp of the Unitarian Church in Wellesley Hills, affirmative. Reuben L. Lurie will act as moderator. In New England Town Hall, 264 Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Third Brockton Citizenship Forum, sponsored by the School Board of Brockton. Prof. Clyde R. Miller, Secretary of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis of New York, will speak on "Propaganda In A Democracy." A discussion period will follow. In the Brockton High School Auditorium, at 8 p. m.

Thursday

Caledonian Market for the benefit of the scholarship of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture. At Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, Boston, open from 10:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Fresco Paintings" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Margret Kurkjian, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 14

Saltonstall Favors Group Insuring Bill

The support of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of a bill to allow insurance companies to write group life insurance policies for state, county and city and town employees was recorded today before the Legislative Committee on Insurance.

Roswell F. Phelps, Director of the State Division of Statistics, presented a letter in which the Governor recorded himself in favor of the plan, and permitted Mr. Phelps to work for passage of the measure.

Deduction from pay rolls would be made for group insurance premiums under the legislation.

The legislation was favored by David M. Owens, Legislative Agent for the City of Boston; Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance; Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, and William F. Kelley of the Central Council of State, County and City Employees of Suffolk County.

Working Wives Issue Reopened

Effort to bar or restrict the employment of married women in public service in Massachusetts—halted two years ago when the Supreme Judicial Court ruled enabling legislation unconstitutional—was renewed today when a proposal for a constitutional amendment to this end was given a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law.

Miss Florence Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club and a long-time leader in the campaign against married women employees in public position, charged at the hearing that the Supreme Court opinion was a "political opinion" and that the questions submitted to the Court by the Legislature were phrased in a "biased way" to bring an answer that the measure was contrary to the Constitution.

An Opera Score Is Scanned

By a Staff Photographer

Italo Montemezzi and Miss Grace Moore

Conductor and star go over the score of "The Love of Three Kings" in rehearsal at the Metropolitan Theater.

Mortgage and Loan Appeal Board Opposed at Hearing

Opposition to a proposed three-member mortgage and loan appeal board was voiced today by several bank spokesmen before the Legislative Committee on State Administration. Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, speaking for his proposal, said the appeal board would review grievances brought by borrowers against loaning institutions, banks, insurance and finance companies.

"There is no central place at present where the citizens of the Commonwealth can bring their grievances relative to loan transactions," the former Governor argued. "The public doesn't know where to go to attain adjustment and, as a result, many burdensome mortgages are carried for years without relief."

Mr. Hurley explained the board would hear cases and report its findings to the bank or insurance department for final decision.

Rutherford E. Smith, representing the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, contended there was no demand for establishment of the board. He warned the cases would run into thousands and the board would be unable to handle them.

James B. Brown, representing the Massachusetts Bankers' Association, said "the habit of adding more boards to the structure of the State Government should not be followed further." Donald N. Sleeper of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League also opposed the bill.

Unicameral Legislature Urged

A proposed Constitutional amendment to abolish the Massachusetts Senate and establish a unicameral Legislature of 140 members resulted in considerable levity at a public hearing today before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law.

Representative Samuel G. Atkinson (R) of Brookline stood up to favor the legislation. Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the Committee, smiled broadly as he asked whether the Representative's objective was to "bring the Senate down to the level of the House." The Representative replied that he despaired of attempting "to raise the House to the level of the Senate.

"My object is to combine the dignity of the Senate—"

"With the ability of the House," Representative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston, member of the Committee, swiftly interjected.

The Brookline representative, in his serious argument, told the Committee that the bicameral Legislature survived today for historical reasons rather than for practical reasons. He explained that the bicameral Legislature was copied from the English Parliament with its House of Lords and its House of Commons. He added, however, that the House of Commons gradually has assumed more and more power until today the House of Lords is more or less only a surviving tradition.

Peru Takes Action

LIMA, Peru, April 2 (AP)—Peru barred the German news agency "Transocean" from operations in this country on the ground that its dispatches are "spreading news that may disturb the good international relations of Peru."

Diva Visits Hub to Sing Opera Role

Grace Moore, star of opera, movies, and the radio, is no less glamorous and charming away from the footlights.

In Boston for an opera appearance in "The Love of Three Kings" tomorrow night, Miss Moore obligingly posed for many, many pictures after her rehearsal at the Metropolitan Theater Tuesday, and even found a few spare minutes for an interview.

"You see, I die in the second act," she explained cheerfully. "I usually die in the third act." Inwardly we rejoiced at the early demise of Fiora which gave us this few minutes with Miss Moore in the back of the theater while the third-act rehearsal went on down front.

Louise Her Favorite

"Louise" is her favorite role. "I love her because she doesn't die at all—she's the only heroine I play who lives to tell the story," confided the opera singer who was smartly dressed in a black and grey crepe frock, her blonde hair set off strikingly by a shiny black straw hat which really looked more like a jet tiara than it did a hat.

Miss Moore's enthusiasm is spontaneous and unforced, and her zest for hard work is a natural characteristic, as evidenced by the fact that her New England trip already had included a recital in Worcester the night before, a drive to Boston that morning, a strenuous rehearsal, a session with the photographers, and now a few moments with the reporter before she must dash off for another appointment.

She launched into an earnest comparison of the character of Louise and that of Fiora whom she described "as the most beautiful liar in the world." Louise, on the other hand, Miss Moore went on is "open, frank, in love with life—and a little bit in love with love, too."

Dramatic Heights

"The role of Fiora is not one of the most dramatic roles in opera," she admitted, "and a lot of people have wondered why I took it."

But Miss Moore considers that "in the moments when Fiora does let herself go the character rises to great dramatic heights."

The playing of Fiora, therefore, she feels, is "a development—a dramatic development. Not having been brought up to tell fibs, I had to learn how to lie successfully," Miss Moore confessed in the clear musical voice so familiar to her thousands of movie and radio fans. "And if a woman is going to lie, I believe she should do it convincingly," she added with a mischievous laugh. "And that is what Fiora does!"

In fact, Miss Moore firmly believes that the characterization should come first even before the voice. "The important thing in opera is not only the singing, but the creating of the character itself. After you have done that," the singer averred with convincing earnestness, "the character will sing by itself."

"But isn't the average opera goer more interested in the singing than in characterization?"

Gesture of Contradiction

The heavy gold bracelets slid back on the singer's arm as she raised it in a quick gesture of contradiction. "Not today," she challenged. "Perhaps many still think only of the music, but the average opera audience is changing. It is interested in what's going on—in what you are singing about, and in the character itself."

Miss Moore would like sometime to sing in a modern opera about a modern woman. "I was discussing it with Vincent Sheean the other night," she went on in a low voice as the music of the third act of "Three Kings" conducted by Italo Montemezzi, rose from the stage in front, "and we wondered what would happen if opera singers suddenly should start singing about the modern woman of today."

"We in opera," Miss Moore went on, "are constantly living in the past. That is why I think it is so difficult for the opera to compete with the progress of the theater and the cinema. Actresses are playing women that they know and understand."

Two Hollywood Offers

Miss Moore is now considering two Hollywood offers. "It is the hardest work in the world," she sighed, "but I love to work hard if I can find something new and refreshing—something like 'One Night of Love.'" So possibly, she admitted, it may be Hollywood again this summer.

Miss Moore drove to Worcester and Boston in her own car, and hopes to get around a bit while she is here.

She glanced at her watch. Time was up, and the indefatigable singer, movie star, and radio personality was off for another appointment—an appointment that concerned the Hollywood matter and a strenuous season in movieland.—J. R.

Imports of Wool Show Big Jump

Imports of wool at Boston last week totaled 7,962,600 pounds, according to figures made public today by the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service at Boston. Receipts for the corresponding period a year ago were 3,713,747 pounds.

The influx of last week brought the aggregate for the current fiscal year, starting July 1, 1940, up to 262,522,296 pounds compared with 118,713,107 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago.

Girls Can Design Houses

By a Staff Photographer

Students Work on Home and Landscaping Plans

Top: Henry A. Frost, Director of the Cambridge Graduate School of Architecture and Landscaping of Smith College, looks over framing of home by one of his students.

Inset: Students come from all over the country. Here Fleda Ochsner of Virginia and Jean League of Macon, Georgia, draft their ideas on paper.

Bottom: Maryle Shepherd of California studies plan of Music School designed for the Charles River banks opposite Norumbega Park. Actual sites are designated for students to apply their knowledge of design.

Saltonstall Vetoes Bill on Bar Exams

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today sent two veto messages—the first of the 1941 session—to the Massachusetts Legislature.

Returning without his approval a bill which would prohibit limiting the number of times an applicant may take the bar examination, the Governor pointed out that Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, said in an advisory opinion that the bill is unconstitutional in that it attempts to "usurp the function of the judiciary."

At present, applicants for admission to the bar are limited to four attempts to pass the bar examination unless they receive special dispensation from the Board of Bar Examiners. The Governor, in his veto message, said that the chairman of the Bar Examiners said the Board has been quite liberal in extending the number of examinations a person may take.

The Governor's first veto message of the year came on a bill to allow the town of Belmont to pension Arthur E. Hough, town clerk. The Chief Executive pointed out that the local retirement board and the State Contributory Retirement Appeal Board refused the petition of Mr. Hough, and he added that "it is a wrong principle of legislation to permit certain petitioners to gain benefits through legislation denied to others in a similar position."

Women Jurors—The Massachusetts Legislature's third major debate on a proposal to allow women to serve on juries is scheduled in the House of Representatives today.

During the year's most hilarious session, the House ordered the measure to a third reading after attaching an amendment requiring a woman desiring to serve to obtain "the written consent" of her husband.

Several other amendments were successfully fought by the four women members of the House who filed the women jurors bill and who have been waging a strong campaign for its passage. Obviously many of the amendments proposed by the male Legislators were designed to bring about defeat of the measure, including a proposal to require physical examinations and to exempt women of various counties. Another defeated amendment would have placed the women jurors issue on a State-wide referendum.

The "husband's contest" amendment was offered by Representative Edmond J. Donlan (D) of Boston and was adopted by a vote of 81 to 49.

The third reading roll call vote was 106 to 93. The doors had to be barred during the roll call to keep members in the chamber.

Sometime ago the measure went to a third reading in the House and then was referred to the House Committee on Counties which subsequently gave the bill a favorable report.

Waterway—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) and Senator David I. Walsh (D) were urged by Governor Saltonstall to consider carefully the proposed St. Lawrence waterway and power project.

In a letter to the Senators, the Governor said "Were this project helpful in the defense program, other considerations might be subordinated. But since it cannot be completed within from five to eight years, full weight can well be given to its detrimental effects on industrial, commercial and maritime interests of Boston and of Massachusetts."

Teachers' Salaries — Legislation to raise the minimum annual salary for Massachusetts schoolteachers from $750 to $850 was reported favorably by the legislative Committee on Education.

Legislative Machinery — Unless the Massachusetts Legislature shows uncommon speed from now on, despite the recent hearings drive, the present session will extend well into the summer months. Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speakers of the House, warned that the number of bills still unreported by legislative committees is 500 more than at the same time in the 1939 session.

In 1939, 1,315 of 2,724 measures had been reported by the committee at this stage while 1,409 remained in committee. This year 1,158 bills have been reported of the 3,073 filed at the present session while 1,915 still are held by the committees. Of the 1,915 a total of 689 have not yet been given public hearings. Two years ago 573 measures were awaiting hearings.

Investigation—The Senate rejected an order establishing a special legislative committee to investigate rules and regulations issued by various State departments and to determine whether the departments are complying with the law in regard to such powers.

Revenue — Attorney General Bushnell hopes to tap a $600,000 revenue source for the State. The money is in bank accounts in the name of probate judges and unclaimed for more than 20 years. Petitions to claim the money for the State have been filed in Essex, Worcester, Hampden, and Bristol Counties and are being prepared for submission in other counties. An old law allows probate judges to turn such money over to the State upon application by the Attorney General.

Leading Hearings On 'Hill' Tomorrow

The major legislative committee hearings on Beacon Hill tomorrow include:

Pensions (Gardner Auditorium, 10:30 a. m.): Various proposals to eliminate the support of parents clause in the old-age assistance law requiring children of needy elderly parents to contribute to their support according to their financial ability.

Insurance (Room 407, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to establish a special commission to study practices of insurance companies in connection with selling of industrial (weekly premium) insurance, to allow insurance companies to purchase and improve real estate and to construct low-cost housing.

Labor and Industries (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals to tighten the Workmen's Compensation Law.

Legal Affairs (Room 249, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to repeal legalized betting on dog racing and to regulate race track "breakage," that is, the retention of pennies on bets.

Public Health (Room 450, 10:30 a. m.): Initiative petition to allow doctors to provide birth control care.

Cambridge Study Group Organizes

The special legislative committee established to consider legislation to solve Cambridge's administrative problems resulting from the forced withdrawal of Mayor John W. Lyons will hold a public hearing in the Cambridge City Council chamber on April 9 at 8 p. m.

The hearing was scheduled today at the organization meeting of the 11-man special committee. Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge, was named chairman of the committee, Representative Haven Clark, (R) of Cambridge, was elected vice-chairman, while Representative Henry D. Winslow (R) of Cambridge, was named clerk.

At the April 9 hearing, the committee will consider all bills regarding the Cambridge situation filed with Representative Winslow up to 5 p. m. on April 8. The committee will not present any bills of its own at that public hearing.

Architectural Exhibit Made By Smith Girls

A traveling architectural exhibit featuring the work of Smith College girls in designing homes and landscaping grounds completes a three-day stop at 53 Church Street, Cambridge, tomorrow, following which it will pack up for a trip over the road to Bennington, Vt.

During the 10 hours of open house held at the Cambridge Graduate School of Architecture and Landscaping of Smith College today and yesterday, several hundred students and special guests have taken advantage of the chance to see what women can do in the fields of architecture and landscaping. This is the only school in the country, according to Henry A. Frost, Director, to combine both features of architectural study for women only.

The exhibit will be open this afternoon and tomorrow from 2 to 7 p. m., following which it will be carefully packed away into a station wagon and transported over the highways to the Bennington College for Women. In addition to the traveling exhibit, there is a display of purely local interest.

The traveling exhibit has been touring since last Fall, starting its long trek at the New Jersey College for Women. From Bennington, it will go westward to wind up several thousand miles of traveling at an important exhibit of the Garden Clubs of Cleveland.

A panoramic view of the graduate school halls and corridors today gives one the impression of futuristic planning, but a closeup of individual projects resolves seemingly visionary splashes of architectural effort into terms of practical ideas. There are blueprints hanging on the walls besides architectural concepts done in black and white. Large and small models with their tiny balsam wood frameworks pieced together with common pins, hairpins and glue show floor arrangements as they will actually look when the family moves in.

Trees, terraces, playyards, swimming pools, clubhouses and walks are displayed in detailed patterns set against backgrounds of heavy cardboard. Students do not work entirely from an imaginative basis, Director Frost explained, declaring that actual sites within the Boston district are used for home planning purposes.

One such site is for a School of Music on the Charles River opposite Norumbega Park. Another site for a huge apartment house project has been selected along the Charles River side of Beacon Street, where present depleted property values are said by Professor Frost to demand something revolutionary. He thought a fund should be laid aside for taking over properties in that locality, to be kept in trust until enough ground had been obtained for a garden, apartment house project with plenty of parks and elbow room.

The project upon which the students are working now would utilize in building space only 14 per cent of that now occupied by buildings in the Beacon Street district referred to, yet the apartment houses to be constructed would house as many families as all the old buildings put together. The other 86 per cent would be given over to parks, playgrounds and walks segregated completely from traffic.

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BEACON CAMERAS
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November 25th, 1940, was an auspicious day for those interested in photography. On that day one of the most modern and completely equipped stores in Boston opened their doors. Realizing how difficult it is for the average camera fan to make up his or her mind as to the correct equipment to buy we are pleased, yes proud to say that our stock of cameras, enlargers, papers, chemicals is unsurpassed. Our movie department has not been neglected. Kodascopes, both still and sound with all the current models on display. Bell and Howell cameras and projectors and the more inexpensive Keystone models are on our shelves. Our salesforce has been trained to assist you in every way possible, so why not drop in to see us.
The new addition to our store "The Marine Salon" which opened on March first is our answer to numerous requests for "Gifts" to be used for bridge prizes and holiday remembrances. Leather goods, pottery, glassware, costume jewelry, pen and pencil sets by Sheaffer, playing cards, book-ends and many other items. Our greeting card section has been enlarged.
We extend an especially cordial invitation to readers of The Christian Science Monitor to permit us to help you in your camera and gift problems.

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Bills Aim to Rehabilitate Dilapidated Neighborhoods

By DeWitt John

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

How can dilapidated neighborhoods where little children play in abandoned shacks or littered alleys be transformed into modern, attractive residential areas?

Of growing urgency is this problem of how to combat spreading urban blight and to make our cities modern.

Unprecedented measures to alleviate the situation in Boston and other Bay State cities are scheduled for consideration tomorrow morning before the Committee on Mercantile Affairs at the State House.

The proposals seek to spur activity in neighborhood rehabilitation by offering unusual inducements to private capital. These bills reflect the opinions of experts who have watched the continuing decline of property values and the desertion of one-time fashionable residential districts for the suburbs.

Eminent Domain

Seeking to carry forward the pioneering of Federal housing programs, the two bills would authorize the organizing of privately-financed neighborhood redevelopment corporations, and use of the governmental power of eminent domain to acquire property for such projects.

Lack of this power has often thwarted privately-financed efforts because a few remaining property owners have boosted the price on their parcels to prohibitive levels.

The bills provide that, under regulation of governmental authorities, property in a given area could be condemned, providing the redevelopment group had already acquired 51 per cent of the tract.

The bills also would offer exemption from taxation and an alternative plan that it is felt would suit everybody better.

One of the bills is sponsored by the Massachusetts State Housing Authority. The other, a more liberal measure is sponsored by the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards. It will be presented tomorrow morning as a proposed substitute measure for House Bill 74, the Housing Authority measure.

Both bills are based on the theory that vast resources of private capital now idle in banks, insurance companies and elsewhere, would be applied to such projects if the inducement is good enough.

Substitute Bill

The substitute bill, based on a New York bill admired by many local planning officials, provides for:

1. Use of private capital, through redevelopment corporations, to renovate or to completely rebuild commercial or residential blighted areas.
2. Use of eminent domain in taking land after approval of the proposed project by the State Housing Authority, local planning board, and local housing authority, if any.
3. A five per cent maximum dividend to stockholders.
4. No taxes. Instead, such projects would pay five per cent of gross income, plus $10 a thousand dollars of their assessed valuation for the local government each year. This would mean a lighter burden, but much more income to the city than the district would yield if left to decay, the sponsors say.

This bill "fits in beautifully" with the City-wide rehabilitation study now being carried on by the Boston City Planning Board, according to Frank H. Malley, secretary.

"Our study is intended to discover the best opportunities for neighborhood rehabilitation. The bill provides a practical way to finance such projects. Both are pioneer efforts, and they complement each other," he stated.

This bill was drafted by Henry R. Brigham of Boston, counsel for the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards. There have been numerous conferences among real estate men and public officials in Boston in the preparation of the bill. John A. Breen, chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, has attended some of these.

More Conservative

The State Housing Authority proposal is more conservative. It does not provide for any voice by local governments in approving specific projects. It authorizes only housing projects, as distinguished from redevelopment of commercial areas. It limits projects to low-income families, but does not stipulate rentals.

Both bills authorize use of federal funds, such as the Federal Housing Administration insurance plan for rehabilitation of blocs of houses. They are both liberalizations of the existing "limited dividend corporation law" which has been practically dormant.

Similar measures have been presented this year to the legislature of New York, Illinois and Michigan.

Objections include the assertion that the extended powers would "never be used anyway"—a matter that is, according to one sponsor of the bill, "anybody's guess, although the bill is certainly a big step in the right direction." The question has also been raised whether such investments should be allowed, on the ground they might not be safe for the investors.

The objection has also been raised that the exemption from taxation is unfair and damaging to the municipality, but the State Housing Board calculates that the alternative measure as proposed would "yield a return two and one-half times as great as that derived from the area in its blighted condition."

Then, of course, there are all the human advantages to be derived from having modern, airy apartments with modern conveniences, perhaps with play areas and grass, where dark and overcrowded tenements used to be.

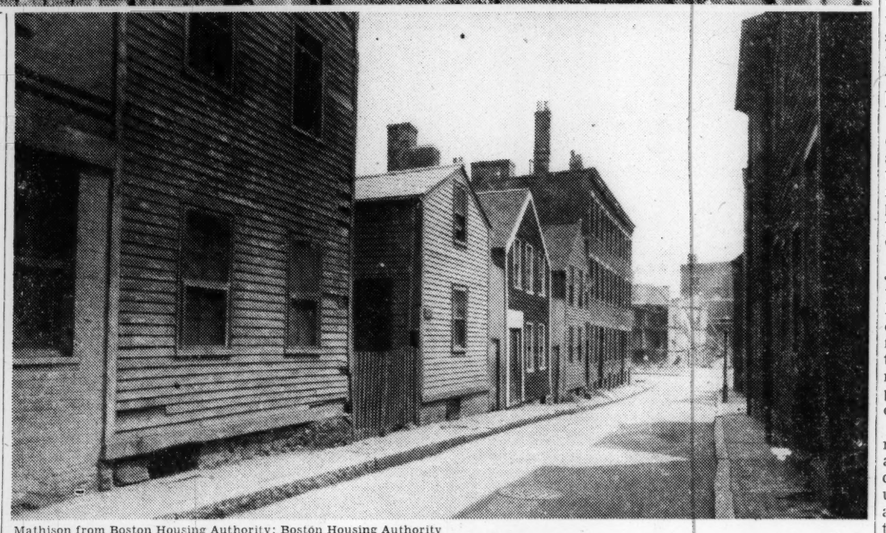
In fact, the sponsors insist that the urgency of some kind of action in Boston and other cities is so great as to be a matter of definite public concern. Therefore, they argue, it is not unfair to owners of ordinary apartment buildings to grant special privileges to redevelopment projects.

Cut in Liquor Licenses Backed

Legislation which would gradually reduce the number of licenses for retail liquor sales outside of Boston from 7,194 to 5,796 is causing a division of opinion among liquor industry representatives before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

Robert Lufkin, representing the Massachusetts Retail Liquor Dealers Board of Trade, favored the bill. He said 7,194 retail outlets are too many for the public good. He added the bill might be considered a selfish one for his organization.

New Avenue of Investment for Private Capital Opening



Mathison from Boston Housing Authority; Boston Housing Authority

Boston Districts—Improved and Unimproved

Top—An air view of the United States Housing Administration's recently-completed Lenox Street negro housing project in Boston, and surrounding areas. The project itself, enclosed in white lines, houses more families than the area formerly accommodated. Yet note how much light, air and play space it offers.

Near-by district might well be renovated in keeping with the improved section, or completely demolished and rebuilt. This might be done by privately-financed redevelopment corporations under bills now pending before the Legislature.

Lower—This street, which is typical of many blighted areas in Boston, is the kind that should be completely re-planned and rebuilt. The wooden structures produce little tax revenue for the city.

Many such areas are conveniently located and possess advantages potentially greater than those of many suburban district. Rehabilitation would make them an asset to the city.

Fiscal Shift By Bay State Gains Support

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Backers of a proposal that the State's fiscal year be started on July 1 instead of the present Dec. 1 date are enjoying "highly polished" prospects that the change will be approved by the 1941 Legislature following a report that the shift can be made at little or no cost.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall proposed the change in his inaugural message, plucking teh budget-improving idea from the report of the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures. Inasmuch as he adopted the accrual system of accounting for the State from the same report, observers feel he is using the Commission's findings as his administrative bible.

For several weeks Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, a representative of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and budgetary experts from civic organizations, have been seeking methods of accomplishing the fiscal year shift without substantial cost.

When the study was inaugurated, it was feared the cost might run from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. Now, through plain and fancy figure-juggling and a few technical legislative changes, the special study committee has reduced the prospective cost to $300,000. The committee will report its findings to the Governor within a week, it is understood.

The shift, which must be approved by the Legislature, will go into effect on July 1, 1943, if the Governor's recommendation is carried out.

The cost will arise from the fact that revenues from the seven-months period from Dec. 1, 1942, to July 1, 1943, will not match the anticipated expenditures. If the deficit ranged from the $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 various persons believed it would, the shift would not be worth while, although much stronger budget control would be obtained. But if the cost approximates $300,000, most experts agree the shift is definitely desirable. The deficit, of course, will be shifted to the cities and towns in the form of an extra State Tax.

Now the Legislature does not pass the budget for a current year until May or June. Inasmuch as the fiscal year starts on Dec. 1, six or seven months elapse before the budget is approved.

Thus administrative control of departmental expenditures is extremely difficult.

If the fiscal year were to start on July 1, the entire current budget would be approved before the fiscal year opened, thus enabling administrative experts to stem expenditures.

Another July 1, fiscal year advantage is that the Federal Government year starts on that date. So close is the connection between the State and Federal governments, in regard to Federal old-age assistance and highways grants, that coinciding fiscal years would be advantageous.

Arterial Highway

The long-awaited public hearing on the proposed $19,400,000 arterial highway program to help solve Boston's traffic problems will be held on Monday, April 28.

After a long delay, the Legislative Committee on Cities, to which the measure was referred, set aside that day for the Boston highway discussion. The hearing is expected to be a feature of the present legislative session.

Milk Control

Massachusetts consumers waiting for the State Milk Control Board's decision on whether the one-cent a quart differential charged on milk sold in paper containers shall be removed must continue their patience for a while longer.

The Board, it is reported, will issue its ruling some time in April. While the public hearing was held in December, the Board has not yet come to a decision, although the case has been discussed.

It is remembered that in August the Board ruled that the one-cent differential should be removed. However, later to the surprise of consumers and organizations wishing to use the paper container system the Board reopened the hearing at the request of the one-cent differential proponents.

Edgar M. Mills

C. I. O. Wins Out Over A. F. L. In Scrap Metal Firm Contest

A third case of the setting aside of a contract between a company and a labor union through a Labor Board has just occurred here, it became known today.

This time the agreement was knocked out in a scrap metal concern which is reported in the trade to be the chief local supplier of such metals to Britain.

All three contracts were altered because of competition between the rival wings of the labor movement. In two cases unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations bowled over contracts held by American Federation of Labor unions. In the third instance a small A. F. of L. union carved out a place for itself from within a big C. I. O. organization.

Conflicts such as these have proved here one of the most potent sources of friction between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

Scrap Metals

In the present case, the Hod Carriers and Common Laborers' Union of the A. F. of L. had a closed shop contract with H. Cohen & Co., Inc., a big operator in scrap metals with yards in Roxbury and Chelsea. The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. went into the yards last summer and organzied a substantial number of the employees.

The C. I. O. asked the company to negotiate with it, but the company refused, because it said that the longshoremen of the A. F. of L. handled its metals on the docks and they had declared they would not deal with metal sent on by a C. I. O. union in the yards.

The C. I. O. then called a strike in the yards, toward the close of the summer. The strike was settled by the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board in Boston, on the basis of a promise to hold a hearing. The Board subsequently arranged for an election among the company's workers. This has just been held.

The C. I. O union received 43 votes, the A. F. of L. union 21, nine workers voted for having neither union, and eight votes were challenged, not enough to affect the result. Therefore the C. I. O. is certified as sole bargaining agency for all the workers concerned, and the A. F. of L. contract is out.

C. I. O. Contract

On the other side, an election which partially set aside a C. I. O contract was recently cited at a legislative hearing by C. I. O. spokesmen. In this case, the gas workers' district of the United Mine Workers, C. I. O., had a contract with the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Co., covering all its 300 production and distribution workers.

There were 14 firemen and engineers in the company, C. I. O. leaders testified. Some of them last Fall asked an election be held by the State Labor Relations Commission. Under the law, the commission had no discretion but to recognize them as a craft appropriate for bargaining purposes, the election was held and the engineers and firemen were certified as a separate union.

The C. I. O. asked the law to be changed so that the commission would have an option to determine the bargaining union, be it by craft or plant. The A. F. of L., which obtained the provision, opposed its removal.

The third contract case came recently when warehouse employees and truck drivers of the R. H. White Co. voted C. I. O., when the teamsters' union of the A. F. of L. had a contract. The outcome wiped out the contract, and the question is now headed for the Supreme Judicial Court.

6,000 Skilled Men Register In Bay State

Nearly 6,000 workers with skills or experience that might be used in defense industries have been turned up in Massachusetts during the first two weeks of the national registration, it was announced today.

Progress of the campaign in this State indicates that there are still many persons yet unregistered who possess the requisite training for defense jobs, commented Robert E. Marshall, Director of the Division of Unemployment Compensation.

Mr. Marshall named particularly aircraft manufacturing, shipbuilding, and machine shop and machinery manufacturing as industries calling for skills. Workers with the equipment for these and other defense industries but who are now unemployed or employed in other fields where their defense possibilities are not being utilized, are the ones who are asked to register.

"The need for skilled workers is acute," Mr. Marshall said, "and as defense industries expand and the peak of production approaches, there is a possibility of a definite shortage of needed workers. To guard against that contingency, it is necessary now for each local office of the Massachusetts State Employment Service to know how and where to locate workers available for defense jobs in private industry, so that they can be quickly reached when there are jobs for them."

As the object of the drive is to uncover defense talent not now being used, workers already employed on defense jobs are not sought in this registration, nor are jobs guaranteed. The campaign closes April 15.

New Drive on Billboards Opens

Charges that numerous illegal billboards are still standing along Massachusetts highways have been made by Roger D. Swain of Concord, Chairman of the billboard committee of the Massachusetts Civic League. He is demanding an investigation of the State Division of Outdoor Advertising.

Mr. Swain, in a letter to Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, stated:

"The Division seems to have little or no interest in enforcing the law and rules governing outdoor advertising, and it seems to have abused its discretionary powers and failed to give due weight to the wishes of local communities."

The Civic League official charged that in June, 1940, the league submitted to the division a "sampling" of illegal billboards and the Division on July 31 acknowledged that 37 of the signs were standing illegally. However, a recent check-up, he said, of 24 of the 37 signs revealed that 19 were still standing.

Almost simultaneously with Mr. Swain's investigation demand, Mr. MacDonald ordered John Donnelly & Sons, Boston and Worcester billboard concerns, to remove 44 "illegal" signs within two weeks. The Commissioner warned that "if the order is not complied with on the date specified, the Public Works Department will take the necessary steps to insure removal of the signs."

Mr. MacDonald wrote to Mr. Swain that the department hopes to complete drafting new billboard regulations next week. He added that after a public hearing on the proposed charges "we will promptly clear up the situation in regard to illegal billboards."

During a hearing yesterday on a protest filed by J. V. Comerford, representing the Eagle Advertising Company of Boston, that a Donnelly sign is obstructing view of an Eagle billboard at 755 Gallivan Boulevard, Dorchester, he said a billboard company war has been going on under cover "for six years."

N. H. Legislature's 14th Week Finds 260 Measures Waiting

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 2—The New Hampshire Legislature started the 14th week of its 1941 session yesterday and the records of House Clerk Cyril J. Fretwell show that less than half of the measures introduced to date have been cleaned up.

The Clerk's records show that, at the close of business for the 13th week of the session, 447 bills and joint resolutions had been introduced, out of which only 187 had been cleared.

The records show that the following has been the outcome of measures already disposed of; 48 measures have been engrossed, 130 have been killed and nine have been passed but have not as yet been signed by the Governor. In addition, the House has approved 56 additional pieces of legislation and sent them up to the Senate. An examination of the work still remaining to be handled by House committees shows the Judiciary Committee leading with 41 measures still in its hands. The Revision of Statutes Committee comes second with 26, followed by the 20 measures in the hands of the Appropriations Committee.

Relief Increase

Both the number of persons receiving direct relief in New Hampshire and the amount expended for this activity showed an increase for the month of January as compared with December, according to the report of the State Department of Public Welfare.

The report shows that during January 27,740 persons in the State were aided by regular direct relief at a total cost of $236,461. Not only is this an increase over the figures for December but also over the averages for the last three months of 1940, which were 25,403 persons aided at an average cost of $207,948 a month.

An examination of the entire relief picture shows that old-age assistance is the most rapidly increasing classification. During January of this year old-age assistance to the extent of $149,020, went to 6,672 recipients. There were 1,859 more old-age assistance cases in January of 1941 than the same month a year ago and the amount expended for this purpose increased $45,863. Old-age assistance is rapidly becoming a major item of expense to the State and it is believed that the ceiling of this type of relief is much in excess of the present load, which is limited by the available funds.

Power Price

The voters of the North Conway and Bartlett Lighting precinct have voted to have the New Hampshire Public Service Commission secure a price on the Conway division properties of the White Mountain Power Company which it is proposed that the precinct take over and operate under public ownership.

Several months ago the voters of the precinct voted against a measure under which the precinct would take over the properties at a price named in the question upon which they voted. In view of the wide margin by which the voters now favor asking the Public Service Commission to secure a price for the properties it is believed that the earlier vote did not denote a lack of approval of public acquisition of the properties, but more a lack of approval of the price. Following the naming of the price by the Public Service Commission, the voters of the precinct will be given another opportunity to vote on the issue.

Golden Rule Home

The Golden Rule Farm Home for Boys at Franklin, which will be forced out of its present location by the Franklin Falls Federal Control project, is taking over an extensive farm on Bay Hill in Northfield for its new home. The farm of 400 acres is 800 feet above sea level and was developed about 50 years ago by a Lowell, Mass., millionaire, Freeman B. Shedd, as a summer estate.

The provisions for dairy farming will fit into the needs of the Farm Home for Boys, with the major problem in adapting the property for the boys being one of providing the necessary housing for the 50 boys. It is expected that temporary dormitories may be provided if the Farm Home is forced to locate its present property in a short time. The Federal Government has already started condemnation proceedings against the Golden Rule Farm Home to get title to its present property. Just how long it will be before the boys will be forced to give up their present home is not known.

Attendance Problem

One of the chief jobs in speeding up the work of the New Hampshire Legislature has always been that of getting out a good attendance in the House more than one day a week. The solons get $200 for the session plus mileage for one trip a week from their homes to Concord and return. As a result, Tuesday is the big day for attendance as that is the day they sign for mileage. Attendance falls off on Wednesdays, with an even poorer record on Thursdays.

Under a resolution advanced by Representative Perkins Bass of Peterborough and approved by the House, it is now necessary to register on Tuesdays and Thursdays in order to receive the mileage. While it is admitted that this puts no "strings" on being present Wednesday, it is assumed that the tendency will be to keep the lawmakers in Concord for the three days each week that the Legislature transacts business.

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Stanley Cup Hero of Two Years Ago Again Assumes Role of Hockey Prominence

Hill Centers Cowley Line And Upsets Leaf Strategy

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EN ROUTE TO BOSTON, April 2—Just two short years ago a hockey player from the western part of Canada was perhaps the outstanding star as the Boston Bruins marched victoriously to the Stanley Cup. This spring, if his actions of last night are any criterion, John Melvin Hill may be a hero again.

There is no doubt that Mel was one of the vital factors in Boston's 3-1 victory over Toronto Maple Leafs in Toronto last night. He did not score, did not even have a hand in any of Boston's goals, yet his performance was such that the Bruins were able not only to tie the series at three games all, but they now look forward to tomorrow's deciding game at Boston Garden with a confidence that is amazing.

Emergency Measure

As an emergency measure—the result of pre-game conferences between the players and Owner Weston Adams, Manager Art Ross, and Coach Cooney Weiland—Hill was given Bill Cowley's job, that of centering Roy Conacher and Eddie Wiseman. This line, ever since Cowley was forced to the sidelines, had been ineffective. Hill, moreover, was assigned to cover Billy Taylor, one of the Leafs' most dangerous scorers and one who seemed due to score.

Originally the plan called for Mel and Pat McReavy to split that assignment in one-minute shifts. Pat started the game, but once Hillie had taken the ice, he stayed there the rest of the evening. "I just couldn't take him out," Weiland said after the game. "He was going too well." As the Bruins' special train left Toronto last night, Hill was the center of attention in the players' car. Big Dit Clapper thrust his hand into Mel's berth to congratulate him, and Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Eddie Wiseman hastened to follow suit. No one knew better than the players themselves who had given a great performance.

Not for 10 Years

"I haven't played center for 10 years," Mel exclaimed. "Weston and Cooney asked me if I thought I could do it and I said, 'Yes.' I have always thought I could do it and tonight confirmed my ideas."

Hill's performance meant that the Bruins once again had three powerful lines in action. Roy Conacher showed to better advantage, and Hill even set him up with one of Cowley's special flip passes to send Roy in on Turk Broda alone. Art Jackson was thus freed to go back to center the third line between Herbie Cain and Terry Reardon, and the Kraut line was kept intact.

That the Bruins felt that they had the answer to the game was evident in the dressing room. They talked and joked among themselves and seemed to be viewing the contest as just another one in the season, not one which might at the end find them all through for the year.

Hill Forechecked

When he was on the ice, Mel forechecked like Pete Langelle of the Leafs, and the times when Taylor could wind up behind his own net to come speeding up through center ice were few indeed. If Hill missed him with a poke check, he turned with the play to catch it at the blue line.

That Hill, who scored six goals and had three assists in the playoffs two years ago, should turn out to be the life of last night's victory is surprising, for the Saskatoon wing has done little in the intervening years. He has spent time shuttling between Hershey and Boston and might not have even been in this series if Cowley had not been forced to retire. In fact, by his own admission, he played more of the game last night than he has in any game in the past three months.

Covered Taylor

Mel's performance in covering Taylor was part of the general scheme for the Bruins last night. The Bostonians were definitely committed to a tight, defensive game, and that is what it turned out to be. All the scoring took place in two minutes and 13 seconds. Gordon Drillon sending the Leafs out in front with Metz' help in the third period, Bobby Bauer collaborating with Woody Dumart and Flash Hollett to tie the score, and Herbie Cain getting the winning tally on assists from Terry Reardon and Dit Clapper.

The Bruins attacked only when the Kraut line was on the ice. When Dumart, Schmidt, and Bauer faced Heron, Langelle, and Marker, the two defensemen moved up the ice. The rest of the time they stayed in back of their own blue line. Tomorrow night the Bruins, according to Weiland, will play the same brand of hockey, a brand they feel will win the series.

Over the Blue Lines

Hill's last appearance as a center was in 1931 for the Saskatoon Westerlies—a midget team . . . Two years ago as right wing, it will be remembered, he won three games with a goal in overtime, a Toronto writer picked Bauer, Schmidt, and Wally Stanowski as the stars of the night . . . The Boston players felt Mel ranked with these three . . . Conacher paid him a tribute—"I hope he stays at center."

* * *

Leafs dressed Bingo Kampman for the first time this series . . . Tomorrow night he may be replaced by Jack Church, Conn Smythe intimated . . . The Leafs and Bruins again came down on the same train . . . Don Metz was dressed for Bob Davidson . . . Eddie Powers and Eddie Shore, who need no introduction to Boston fans, were on hand.

* * *

Telegrams before the game came from Win Green, Bill Cowley and John Bernardi, the Charles River Golf pro, and four Bruins fans . . . Terry Reardon also got one. "Whenever I get a telegram," Terry said, "I score a goal" . . . Terry didn't score, but he was directly responsible for Cain's tally . . . He beat Bucko McDonald up the ice to pass to Herbie, who did a beautiful job in faking Broda . . . Coach Happy Day removed Broda in favor of six skaters with 11½ seconds to go.

* * *

Bauer was hurt when he was checked by McDonald at the start of the third period . . . For a while it appeared as though there was going to be a repetition of the famous game of 1933, which went through 104.46 minutes of overtime . . . Drillon increased his play-off record to 20. Mickey Ion will referee tomorrow night.

All in the Course of a Season

By a Staff Photographer

Mell Hill, Flash Hollett and Art Jackson

At one stage of the present season these three players formed a forward line for the Boston Bruins, but last night they were widely separated in that Hill centered for Conacher and Wiseman; Hollett is regularly left defenseman, paired with Johnny Crawford and Stoney Jackson centered the Reardon-Cain line.

Salvo and Errickson Seen As Mainstays of Bees Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, April 2—One of the main reasons why the Bees have looked more impressive in their games with the Browns than against the Minneapolis Millers and other teams on the spring schedule is because Manager Casey Stengel has, with only a few exceptions, used his best pitchers against the American League entry.

When a club has confidence in a hurler it usually gives him gilt-edged support. But if it lacks faith, the backing is likely to be slovenly, for both infielders and outer gardeners, instead of being calm and relaxed, are nervous and jittery. A flinger who is being hit hard ordinarily fares better than one who is issuing passes, hitting batters and uncorking wild pitches. Spectators as well as players tire of a moundsman who is constantly in the "three and two" hole.

Compares Favorably

The Bees' ace pitcher during the training period at San Antonio was Manny Salvo, Giants' discard who twirled five shutouts for Boston in 1940. Salvo's record so far this spring compares favorably with that of any boxman on a big league pay roll.

Statistics are usually dry and often misleading, but they paint a striking picture in Salvo's case. Manny has been Stengel's "Saturday pitcher," all of his four 1941 slab appearances being on that day of the week. To date, he has toiled 19 innings, all against the major league Browns.

Salvo made his debut in the opening game of the exhibition series at San Antonio on March 8, pitching the last three innings. He retired the first eight men in order, not one of the Brownies being able to knock the ball out of the infield. Jack Kramer then produced a safety to break the perfect string but the next St. Louisian rolled out harmlessly.

Least Impressive

On March 15 Salvo started the tilt in Monterrey, Mexico, and chucked the first five stanzas. This was the least impressive of his four slab turns yet even in this instance he performed creditably. He pitched to 23 Brownies, allowed four hits and gave the same number of passes. Only two runs were scored off him and both were the result of errors.

A week later Manny succeeded Errickson at the end of the fifth and hurled the four final rounds, granting one hit and a pair of passes. Just 14 opponents faced him that afternoon. His premier feat was achieved last Saturday when he held the St. Louisians to two hits during the first six reels.

After Harlond Clift, the first man up in the opening round had cleared the left field wall with a homer, Manny mowed down the next 10 enemy batters in order. Only two of them managed to hoist balls to the outfield. George McQuinn then received a pass, but Walter Judnich forced him at second and Fred Haney's next six pupils were easily retired. Thus Salvo disposed of 17 out of the 18 foemen.

Weakened in Seventh

Rip Radcliff obtained a single with two out in the sixth only to be forced at second by McQuinn. Manny weakened a trifle in the seventh, but would not have been scored on except for unfortunate breaks. Judnich larruped a legitimate single to right to start the session. From the press box it looked as though the plate umpire missed a third strike on Roy Cullenbine and gave him a gift pass. Berardino and Heffner popped up, but Joe Grace banged a fairly hard infield roller which bounced out of Rowell's glove and was scored as a hit. This tallied Judnich and when Galehouse walked the bases were full. Clift then lofted a puny Texas Leaguer, which fell between Averill and Rowell and produced two more runs. Radcliff thereupon unloaded the hardest drive of the round, but Dahlgren speared it with his gloved hand.

A recapitulation shows that in 19 innings Salvo has permitted six runs, four of which were earned, yielded 11 hits, fanned eight men, given nine bases on balls and faced 77 batters. If we except the seventh inning of the game on the 29th, we find that in 18 innings the former strikeout king of the Pacific Coast yielded just one earned run, granted eight hits, struck out eight, issued seven passes and faced only 69 men. Fifteen of these innings were scoreless.

Saturday Defeats

Dick Errickson, who has shared the box burden during the last three Saturdays, has also hurled well. In these three games Dick has pitched 11 innings, allowed five runs and nine safeties, whiffed four, walked five and pitched to 46 enemy swatters. He pitched runless ball in eight of the frames.

Salvo and Errickson were the Bees' two most dependable pitchers in 1940, and it looks as though they were picking up this year where they left off last season. By using them on the last day of the week, Stengel has broken the Saturday losses, which have pursued the team for the past two campaigns.

Catcher Stanley Andrews of Lynn and Infielder Ralph Younker were released to Hartford on option this morning.

Lynn vs. Pittsburgh

READING, Pa., April 2 (AP) — Reading's defending national Y. M. C. A. basketball champions will play Portsmouth, Ohio here Thursday night as the annual three-day tourney gets under way.

Other first-round pairings:

Rutherford N. J. vs Detroit.
Baltimore vs Auburn, Ind.
Norristown, Pa. vs Chicago.
Pittsburgh vs Lynn, Mass.

Church Trophy Awaits Winner Of Boys' Clubs

The President's Trophy awarded each year by Frederic Cameron Church, President of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, will again be the magnet that will attract leading basketball teams from Massachusetts and Connecticut for the Sixth Annual New England Boys' Club Championships scheduled to begin Friday night at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium, Charlestown.

The Cup, which stands almost three feet high, has become the symbol of the highest attainments in basketball among the Boys' Clubs and the teams point from their opening game to the play-off.

Added entries include Lynn Boys' Club, Fall River, Boys' Club and New Britain, Connecticut.

Nine Boys' Swim Teams Will Clash

Nine Boys' Clubs swimming teams will match strokes in the Harvard Pool, this Saturday at 2 p. m.

Defending its New England team title, the Olneyville Boys' Club from Providence, R. I., have entered a fine array of swimmers. Led by Leonard Gath, present diving champion, they will strive for their fifth straight championship.

The 300-yard Medley Play will be well contested and looks like anyone's race with perhaps Pawtucket, R. I., boys having an edge with Andrew Diamantopolos, Ed McNall and Alex Stepancevich comprising their team.

100-Yard Freestyle

The 100-yard freestyle has a field of 15. Ray Doherty of the Bunker Hill Club and James Doherty of the Roxbury Club, along with John McCabe of the Providence, R. I., Central Club, are the trio to watch for a winner.

Entered in the 220-yard freestyle and likely to lead is William Despres of Olneyville.

Andrew Diamantopolos is defending his 300-yard medley swim title and thinks his chief opposition will come from Dan Leonard of Bunker Hill, Carl Paulson of the Providence Central and Anthony Soltysiak of Olneyville. Andy Diamantopolos also holds the quarter-mile wreath and will face a field of 12. Andy on data available should have but little trouble.

1940 Champion

John Stalilonis, Ionic Club of the Worcester Boys' Club, 1940 200-yard breaststroke winner, is back and will have to extend himself to stay in front of Anthony Soltysiak of Olneyville and Carl Paulson of Central and William Collella of the Worcester Lincoln Square Club.

Tom McGrath of Worcester, 1940 150-yard backstroke ace, is over age. Among those eager to annex his crown are Ed McNall of Pawtucket, Jimmie Leonard of Bunker Hill, John Dickersen of Central, Alex Lisy of Olneyville, John Carney of Lincoln Square and Zigmund Sienic of Ionic Avenue.

Champion Diver Leonard Gath will have to make every dive count to win over such divers as John Piscopo of Portland, Maine, and Fred Mancini of the Wanskuck branch of the Providence Boys' Club.

Four Starting Pitchers Already Named for Sox

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 2—As the Boston Red Sox paused on the red soil of Georgia today for another exhibition with the Cincinnati Reds, Joe Cronin talked about his pitching.

"We'll go into the season with five starting pitchers," said the manager of the Red Sox. "I can tell you now that Mike Ryba, Woody Rich, Mickey Harris and Jack Wilson will fill four of the spots. The other may be Earl Johnson, although I'm giving Charley Wagner a real chance to make a starting place for himself on our club."

This is Wagner's last chance to make the Red Sox. If they let him go again, it will have to be outright. He has been optioned to the minors three times.

Wilson Practicing

"I'd say Ryba, Rich and Harris have been exceptionally good here in the South," Cronin continued. "Wilson, I think, has improved himself by practicing on his curve ball. Johnson has shown me good stuff. Too bad Lefty Grove had to injure his hand. But I'll let him take all the time he needs to get in shape. We won't figure on him at the start of the race.

"Emmie Dickman has been getting that sidearm stuff of his over better in recent games," Joe said. "Giving those right-hand hitters the curve from the side makes them moan. They don't like it at all. I'm glad Dick came up with that pitch. Dobson has had a little trouble getting started, and so has Fleming, but they'll be all right. Fleming, I think, is heavy muscled and it takes him a long time to loosen up his arm. He says he always starts slow.

Harris or Johnson

If Lefty Grove had been able to get in shape during the Grapefruit League campaign, he probably would have opened the regular season against the Washington Senators at Fenway Park April 15. But now that the great southpaw is sidelined, Cronin must nominate another inaugural hurler. The guessing now is that the number one man will be either Harris or Johnson, for, being lefties, they should be effective facing the Washington club. Most of the Senatorial power is left-handed.

After the double-header season rolls around, Cronin must find added starters. But until then, Ryba, Harris, Wilson, Rich and probably Johnson, gives the Red Sox a quintet with almost unlimited possibilities. If these boys pitch as well in the American League as they have in the Grapefruit League, Boston will have more than one crucial series at Fenway this year.

Ryba Smart

Ryba has been better than even his supporters thought he would be. Mike lacks Wilson's speed and perhaps Dickman's curve, but he has a little bit of everything, including a screwball, and pitches with his head. He has three or four different speeds for each pitch and never gives the hitter two the same speed in succession. Some of the best hitters in baseball have looked bad against Mike's assortment here in the South. He has them stepping too soon, or too late.

Rich and Harris, both young and strong, have been terrific against Grapefruit League hitters. Rich's old confidence has returned and his arm is in excellent shape. Harris, after that unexpected 1940 stretch back in the minors, is giving Cronin 100 per cent this spring. He has the stuff to win 15 or more. Wilson's control is bad at times, as in the past, but he is working overtime on his curve ball, and is now getting it over regularly.

Young Earl Johnson, one of the nicest boys you could meet in the game, looks ready for a good year. His poise and assortment are surprising, considering his brief stay in the pro sport. Incidentally, he told us yesterday that in his 1940 appearances with the Red Sox and also during the spring campaign, no enemy batter has reached him for a home run. "And you can be sure I'll work hard to protect that record," smiled the former collegian.

* * *

For the second night in a row, the Red Sox will put up at the Hotel Ralston here in Columbus. Tomorrow morning they take a special 8:30 train to Montgomery, Ala., for another contest with Bill McKechnie's Cincy club. The train ride is about three and a half hours. The boys spend tomorrow night in Birmingham.

* * *

Sammy Hale's arm is stronger than Cronin expected. In fact, Joe would use the former Cleveland utility infielder at third base in an emergency.

* * *

Dom Di Maggio's outfielding seems to improve, if possible. He has had trouble getting started at the plate, but not because he is striking out. Quite a few of his drives have gone into the hands of waiting fielders.

Bees Triumph

AUSTIN, Texas, April 2 (AP)—The Boston Bees trampled the University of Texas Longhorns 8 to 1 yesterday, mainly with a five-run outburst in the ninth inning, but they had plenty of trouble earlier from a young right hander, Mel Deutsch.

Winner of 22 consecutive Texas Conference games, Deutsch, who may come up with the Red Sox someday, held the Bees to five hits in six innings. He yielded three runs, all unearned. His brother, Wilson Deutsch, caught him.

The Bees clinched their game off Udell Moore, son of the Yankees' former star relief pitcher, Wilcy Moore. Nick Strincevich, Al Javery and Frank Lamanna limited the collegians to three hits, Lamanna giving up the lone run in the ninth.

Dinghy Sailors Race Saturday

Opening the New England dinghy racing season, sailors of eight universities will compete for the Ralph E. Brown Trophy in the first regatta of the year on the Charles River Saturday (April 5). The sailing meet, sponsored by the Nautical Association of Boston University, will get underway at 1 o'clock.

The trophy, donated by Ralph E. Brown, comptroller of Boston University and a B. A. A. official, will be awarded permanently to the college winning the annual Ralph E. Brown Trophy regatta three years. Mr. Brown, a noted Boston sportsman, has long had a keen interest in sailing and is attempting to build up more enthusiasm for the sport.

Teams representing Boston University, Harvard, Brown, Dartmouth, Northeastern, M. I. T., University of New Hampshire, and the Coast Guard Academy have accepted invitations to sail in New England's first regatta.

Boston University's top skippers for the meet will be Tom Coleman, Indian class champion for the past two years, and John Sherman, high man in the Terrier victory over Georgetown last Saturday. Skippers Jerry Coe, Richard Knapp and James Tyson, all of M. I. T., will be among the top favorites in the regatta. Austen Wagner and R. M. Hutchins of the Coast Guard team are two veteran skippers and will be one of the strongest teams on the river. Harvard will be well-represented by Roger Wilcox, George Nichols and Bill Sherwood, brother of the Terrier skipper.

Jacob Saliba of Pawtucket, R. I., is the racing chairman of the regatta. Members of the racing committee are: Walter C. Wood, M. I. T.; Dr. John M. Harmon, Boston University; Ed Earle, sailing editor of The Boston Herald; Lt. Com. H. C. Moore, Coast Guard Academy; Prof. Hilding Carlson and Prof. Irving Johnson, Boston University; Prof. Rudolph Oberg, Northeastern.

Principia Elects And Awards P's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELSAH, Ill.—Bob Boughton, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, has been elected captain of next year's Principia basketball team, and Bob Mitchell, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., and Jim Nietmann, of Huntington Park, Calif., were voted President and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively, of the Lettermen's Club at the Lettermen's Banquet which closed the winter athletic season.

Nine men received basketball letters, as follows: Jack Beardsley, '41, of St. Louis, Mo., center and high-point man with 168 points to his credit; Henry Holt, '41, of Indianapolis, Ind., guard and captain of the '40-'41 team; Phil Edwards, '41, of Highland Park, Mich, forward; Phil Laret, '43, of St Louis, center; Lee Van Leonard, '42, of Bloomington, Ind., guard; Jim Nietmann, '43, guard; Bob Boughton, '43, forward; Frank Levinson, '43, of Indianapolis, Ind., guard, and Jim Judge, '44, of Chicago, center.

In addition to letters, Holt, Edwards, and Beardsley were presented with gold basketballs, traditionally awarded to Principia College men who have lettered for four years in the same college varsity sport, have played on an undefeated team, and have shown outstanding athletic ability in a variety of sports.

Sox Sweep Reds

DOTHAN, Ala., April 2 (AP) — The Boston Red Sox apparently neglected to read the papers about the pitching of the Cincinnati Reds for they walloped a quartet of redleg hurlers for 14 hits and drew nine walks yesterday to win 10-4.

Monte Pearson, clouted for four hits and two runs in the first inning, gave way to Junior Thompson who yielded a run in the second, retired eight men in a row, then lost control in the fifth when Boston got two more runs.

Witt Guise took over in the seventh with the score at 5-4 and was swept out on a storm of four hits including Sammy Hale's mighty two-run homer. Bob Logan finished.

Stanley Cup Statistics

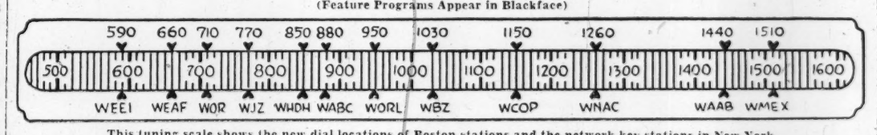
(Scoring)

By the Canadian Press

	G	A	P
N. Metz, Toronto	3	4	7
Dahlstrom, Chicago	3	3	6
Drillon, Toronto	3	2	5
Apps, Toronto	3	2	5
March, Chicago	2	3	5
Howe, Detroit	1	4	5
Schmidt, Boston	2	2	4
Hollett, Boston	1	3	4
Cain, Boston	3	1	4
Reardon, Boston	1	3	4
Allen, Chicago	2	2	4
Grosso, Detroit	1	3	4
Liscombe, Detroit	1	3	4
Motter, Detroit	1	3	4
Benoit, Montreal	4	0	4
Jackson, Boston	0	3	3
Wiseman, Boston	1	2	3
Hamilton, Toronto	1	2	3
Taylor, Toronto	0	3	3
Schriner, Toronto	2	1	3
Stanowski, Toronto	0	3	3
M. Bentley, Chicago	1	2	3
Blake, Montreal	0	3	3
Clapper, Boston	0	3	3
Conacher, Boston	0	2	2
McReavy, Boston	1	2	2
D. Metz, Toronto	1	2	2
Davidson, Toronto	0	2	2
Heron, Toronto	0	2	2
D. Bentley, Chicago	0	2	2
Papike, Chicago	0	2	2
Mariucci, Chicago	0	2	2
Stewart, Detroit	1	1	2
Abel, Detroit	1	1	2
Quilty, Montreal	1	1	2
M. Bruneteau, Detroit	1	1	2
Giesebrecht, Detroit	1	1	2
Pratt, Rangers	1	1	2
N. Colville, Rangers	1	1	2
M. Colville, Rangers	1	1	2
Watson, Rangers	0	2	2
Quilty, Montreal	0	2	2
Getliffe, Montreal	0	2	2
Chamberlain, Montreal	0	2	2
Bauer, Boston	1	1	2
Dumart, Boston	1	0	1
McDonald, Toronto	1	0	1
Langelle, Toronto	1	0	1
Chisholm, Toronto	1	0	1
Cooper, Chicago	1	0	1
McKay, Chicago	0	1	1
Orlando, Detroit	0	1	1
Goodfellow, Detroit	0	1	1
Fisher, Detroit	1	0	1
Shibicky, Rangers	1	0	1
Heller, Rangers	0	1	1
L. Patrick, Rangers	1	0	1
Hextall, Rangers	0	1	1
MacDonald, Rangers	1	0	1
Pike, Rangers	0	1	1
Portland, Montreal	0	1	1
Sands, Montreal	1	0	1
Lach, Montreal	1	0	1

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce": sk..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Musical program	Sports and music .....
3:15	Treasury of Song..	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Hal Grayson's Orchestra	Sports and music .....
3:30	New England Home	John's Other Wife: sk...	Pepper Young's Family .	Network speakers	Sports and music .....
3:45	News: Music	Just Plain Bill: sketch...	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	Piano soloist	Sports and music .....
4:00	"Portia Blake" ...	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk....	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial...	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Bess Johnson" ...	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	"The Johnson Family" ..	John Kiley, organist..
4:45	"Kate Hopkins" ...	Edgar A. Guest; News..	"Young Widder Brown" ..	Mark Love, bass; organ..	Connie Page Club .....
5:00	"The Goldbergs" ...	"Don Winslow": sketch..	"Girl Alone": sketch..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Lone Journey": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Tom Mix: sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news.	News; music; weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	News Review	Dinner Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, news.....	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor .	Mr. Keen: sketch.....	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News.....
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	"Easy Does It"; Paul	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": sk..	Attuck's Chorus .....
7:45	comedy drama	Laval's Or.; vocalists	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:00	"Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.; speaker	Tony Martin, tenor; or. "How Did You Meet?": sk.	**New England Town Meeting on the Air: "Should We Convoy Ships?"**	"Fireside Time" ..... WMEX Drama Shop .....
8:30	"Dr. Christian"; dramatization; News	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sk.	Paul Laval Louise Massey and the Westerners..	**N. E. Town Meeting**	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00	**Star Theater: Fred Allen; Kenny Baker; Portland Hoffa; orchestra**	Frontline Headlines .. James B. Carey, talk .. Quiz program with Jimmy Flynn; News	**"Time to Smile"; Eddie Cantor; vocalist; orch.** "Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter ..... Arthur Mann, news ..... Guy Lombardo's Orch. Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Pages From the Classical Album ..... Classical Album ..... Five Star News .....
9:15					
9:30					
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Concert Hall of the Air.	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Local Sports .....
10:15	Public Affairs	Concert Hall of the Air.		News Service	Local Sports .....
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Boston Garden Sports	Local Sports .....
10:45	News; Sports	Dramatization		Boston Garden Sports	Local Sports .....
11:00	News; weather	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	Boston Garden Sports	Local Sports .....
11:15	"Master Works of	Sport program	Local News; Weather	Boston Garden Sports	Local Sports .....
11:30	Music"	Sport program	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Boston Garden Sports	Local Sports .....
11:45	Sport program	Sport program	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Boston Garden Sports	Local Sports .....

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Ton o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock...	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports..	Musical Clock; News..	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Speakers; News	Studio Program	George and Dixie	Headline News	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	.....
8:00	**News of Europe** ...	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable" ....
8:30	"Rowdy Revue" ...	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable" ....
8:45	Jimmie and Dick ...	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable" ....
9:00	Home Planning	News; Talk; Music.....	N. E. Town Hall Party..	"The Merry-Go-Round" ..	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	**American School of the Air**	As You Like It ..... Gretchen McMullen	Food News ..... The Breakfast Club	Government Reports ..... Choir Loft	Zelma Larsson's Music "Good Morning Cheer"
9:30	Hymn recital	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Ted King, songs	"Good Morning Cheer"
9:45					
10:00	By Kathleen Norris..	Mastersingers	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard.	Studio Speaker .....
10:15	Myrt and Marge	On the Mall	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Singing Strings	Studio Speaker .....
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk...	Vagabonds Quartet	"Ellen Randolph"; sk...	Musical Calisthenics ..	"Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair..	Two Men and a Girl..	"The Guiding Light" ..	"Don Artiste"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor ..	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"..	News Service	Letter-Quest, with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"..	"The Family Circle" ..	"Against the Storm" ..	Melody Strings	Kiley and MacMaster
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk....	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	"The Road of Life" ..	Poultry talk	"Song Stylists" .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum" sketch.	U. S. Navy Band	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talks..	News; Talks; Stocks..	Musical Roundup	News Service	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:15	"Girl Marries" ...	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:30	"Helen Trent" ...	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program..	Sports, Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour; Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian music program..	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15	"Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook ..	"As the Twig Is Bent" ..	"Edith Adams' Future	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	"Right to Happiness"	Marjorie Mills; house-	Marguerite Gibbs; house-	"Government Girl"	Interviews .....
1:45	"Road of Life" ...	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	The Lark .....
2:00	Dramathic sketch ..	Musical program	"Light of the World" ..	William Shea, news	Sing Song Time .....
2:15	"Joyce Jordan" ...	Your Library on the Air	"The Mystery Man"	Military Defense talk ..	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Marine Band** ..	"Valiant Lady": drama..	**School of the Air** ..	Harry Horlick's Orch.
2:45	"Home of the Brave"	**U. S. Marine Band** ..	"Grimm's Daughter" ..	**School of the Air** ..	News Service .....
3:00	Mary M. McBride ..	"Orphans of Divorce" ..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	**M. I. T.-Holy Cross debate**	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song ..	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama ..		Sports and music.....
3:30	Food News; "Hub" ..	"John's Other Wife"...	Pepper Young's Family ..	**M. I. T.-Holy Cross debate**	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy		Sports and music.....
4:00	"Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts" ..	Club Matinee; variety ..	"Stella Dallas"	Cecil Golv's Orch.	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Bess Johnson" ...	Club Matinee; variety ..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family" ..	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45	"Kate Hopkins" ...	Edgar A. Guest; News..	"Young Widder Brown"..	Musical program	Comic Page Club .....
5:00	"The Goldbergs" ...	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch ..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie" ..	"Lone Journey"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman"; sketch ..	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch....	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, News	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs .	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Dinner

University of Texas Off to a Flying Start in Southwest Conference Baseball Race

Longhorns Look Good But Lack '40 Hitting Power

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Sweeping aside a promising but inexperienced Rice Institute nine in a brace of games, the University of Texas Longhorns got off to a flying start in the opening week of the Southwest Conference baseball race.

The Longhorns, although minus the hitting power of last year's nine, looked like the champions they probably will be in humbling the Owls, 16 to 6 and 9 to 3.

Southern Methodist also opened the season with a pair of victories over Texas Christian University, but neither of the clubs is considered of championship caliber.

Battle for Top

The battle for the top position, if the Longhorns do not make a runaway affair of the campaign, is expected to be between the Owls, the team the Longhorns defeated, Baylor and Texas A. & M.

Baylor was defeated by Rice 8 to 3 last week in the Conference's opening tilt. Baylor and Texas A. & M. split a two-game series, the Aggies winning the first 10 to 0 and the Bruins copping the second, a 12-inning contest, 7 to 5.

If a hot race between these four teams develops, it may be the Longhorns pitching corps that will decide the battle. With a quartet of excellent moundsmen in Udell Moore, son of the famous Wilcy Moore, once Yankee great, Melvin Deutsch, an ace of the Southwest Conference, and Bill Dumke and Beefus Bryan, the defending champions are heads above anything else in the loop in the pitching box. Some of the teams have better than average hurlers, but none more than one of caliber comparable with any of the Longhorn quartet.

Big Seven

Baylor, for example, has Lefty Golden, a pitcher ranked with the best in the loop. Texas A. & M. has a southpaw just as good as Golden in Lefty Bumpers. Southern Methodist has back on the diamond Brooks Atchison, veteran pitcher of last year. Excepting Bryan and Dumke who have no assignments, all of the members of the big seven of the Southwest pitching corps won their games last week.

Texas will be the heavy favorite in its two games with Texas Christian Friday and Saturday. Rice faces Texas A. & M. Friday.

* * *

It has been many a moon since the Southwest Conference has boasted of a four-letter man, but Texas A. & M. this year has a prospect with potentialities of being the greatest all-around athlete in this section's history.

He is Bill Henderson, a lanky 6ft. 4in. sophomore. What is more, Henderson is scheduled to earn his four letters in the four major sports: Football, basketball, baseball and track. Already he has received his football and basketball awards. He was one of the Aggies' regular ends on the gridiron, and was a regular on the basketball team, alternating between all positions and ranking as the Southwest Conference's fourth leading scorer with an average of 11 points a game.

Certain to Win Letter

This spring Henderson is the Aggies' biggest threat in field events, and he is certain to win his track letter. He throws the discus, the shot and the javelin and is a broad and high jumper. In a triangular meet between Texas, Texas A. & M. and Abilene Christian College last week at College Station, Henderson tied for first place in the jump and placed second in the javelin.

Immediately after he finished his performance he went to the Aggie baseball diamond, where the Aggies were playing Baylor, and donned a baseball uniform. He pitched the last two innings of the game, blanking the Baylor team without a hit. His baseball letter is the only question mark. The only thing that could keep him from winning his baseball award would be the fact that too many track meets are scheduled on baseball game days. He ranks as the Aggies' second best moundsman, just behind the ace, Lefty Bumpers.

If Henderson wins all the four awards he will be the first Aggie in history to do so. Other schools have had athletes winning four letters, but most of them won at least one award in a minor sport.

* * *

Competing in the Texas Relays at Austin this Saturday will be at least seven of the trackmen who were on the 1940 Intercollegiate track roll of honor which is compiled each year by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Four of the seven are Texans. They are Jack Hughes, University of Texas discus thrower; Boyce Gatewood, ex-University of Texas hurdler; Fred Ramsdell, Texas 100-yard dash man, and Dub Walters, Baylor University high jumper.

J. H.

FEATS of POWER
IN A SLALOM RACE SKIERS OFTEN CHANGE DIRECTION AROUND FLAGS MORE THAN 50 TIMES!
FOR SPRING OIL-CHANGE... GET
ESSO MOTOR OIL

Hershey Falters In Overtime To Cleveland Team

American Hockey League

Final Play-Off

(Best Three of Five Games)

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst
Cleveland	1	0	4	3
Hershey	0	1	3	4

Result April 1

Cleveland 4, Hershey 3, overtime.

CLEVELAND, April 2 (AP)—Big Bill MacKenzie, their tireless captain, today was the toast of a weakened band of Cleveland Barons who believe they can't be beaten in the final play-offs for the American Hockey League championship.

MacKenzie split the Hershey defense in the closing minutes of an overtime period last night and then slipped the puck to Oscar Aubuchon for the deciding goal in a 4-to-3 triumph.

The see-saw battle was the opener in a three-of-five series, with the second game scheduled here tomorrow night. The teams move to Hershey Saturday.

The Barons played without goalie Moe Roberts, defense man Joe Jerwa and winger Bill Summerhill. The latter will be ready for the second clash. Alfie Moore, the league's veteran spare netminder, kicked out 31 shots for the victors.

The hard-fought contest, watched by 10,126 fans, was marked by 14 penalties, including three five-minute major sentences. The rough play almost beat the Barons for the Bears drilled in two goals in 36 seconds in the second period while two Cleveland players rested in the cooler.

Gordon Bruce and Red Hamill got the quick goals for Hershey and Gordon Pettinger tied the score six minutes before the end of the regulation time.

Jake Milford, Ossie Asmundson and Les Cunningham potted the winners' regulation-time goals, Les scoring on a solo dash.

The victory enabled Cleveland to maintain its record of not losing to Hershey here this season. On the other hand the Barons have not beaten the Bears in Pennsylvania all year.

Indiana Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Seven dual meets have been arranged for Indiana University's golfers, who are practicing under the direction of James Soutar, Bloomington Country Club pro, golf coach for the 1941 season.

Five lettermen and nine numeral winners last year are seeking playing positions on the Hoosier links squad. The veterans are Wilbur Van Horn, Logansport; William Horton, Muncie; Robert Sill, Gary; Wendell Aldrich, Angela, and Julius Brownstein, South Bend.

Sophomores who earned numerals last year are Robert D Anderson, Anderson; Robert Boden, Louisville, Ky.; Peter Corallo, Lockport, N. Y.; Richard Mehl, Goshen; Lennis Murphy, Franklin; Robert Gaston, Indianapolis; John Powell, Upland; Walter Voss, Seymour, and Harold Schmidt, Ft. Wayne.

The 1941 schedule follows:

April 14—Northwestern at Indianapolis; 19—Detroit at Bloomington; 26—Ohio State at Columbus.

May 3—Michigan at Ann Arbor; 5—Purdue at Bloomington; 9—Butler at Indianapolis; 19—Illinois at Bloomington; 24—State meet at Purdue.

June 18-19—Big Ten meet at Chicago; 23-28—N. C. A. A. at Ohio State.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games April 2

At Fort Benning, Ala.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (A) (1).

At Valdosta, Ga.—Brooklyn 2nd team (N) vs. Valdosta (GF).

At Fort Worth, Texas—Brooklyn (N) vs. Albany (GF).

At Hollywood, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Philadelphia (A).

At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A).

At Selma, Ala.—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).

At Houston, Texas—Boston (N) vs. St. Louis (A).

At Miami Beach, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Syracuse (IL).

At Oklahoma City, Okla.—New York (A) vs. Oklahoma City (TL).

At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) vs. Buffalo (IL).

Results April 1

At Dothan, Ala.—Boston (A) 10, Cincinnati (N) 4.

At Orlando, Fla.—St. Louis (N) 8, Washington (A) 1.

At Decatur, Ala.—New York (N) 3, Cleveland (A) 1.

At Los Angeles, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Philadelphia (A) canceled, rain.

At Shreveport, La.—Brooklyn (N) 9, Shreveport (TL) 3.

At Tallahassee, Fla.—Knoxville (SA) 5, Brooklyn (N) 2nd team 3.

At Hollywood, Calif.—Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A) canceled—wet grounds.

At Miami Beach, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) 9, Columbus (AA) 8 (11 innings).

At Fort Worth, Texas—New York (A) 5, Dallas (TL) 2.

At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) 7, Louisville (AA) 6 (10 innings).

At Austin, Texas—Boston (N) 8, University of Texas 1.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Virginia-Vermont, rain.

Wesleyan (Conn.)-Randolph-Macon; rain (play Thursday).

William and Mary-Hampden-Sydney, rain (play Wednesday).

Richmond-Washington and Lee, rain.

Cornell-Wake Forest, canceled, rain.

Georgetown-Dartmouth, canceled, rain.

Harvard-George Washington, canceled, rain.

Busy Brownie —By Pap'

Walter JUDNICH
—THE ST LOUIS BROWNS' SOPHOMORE OUTFIELD STAR !!
EASY DOES IT !!
THERE ARE FEW MORE EFFICIENT OUTFIELDERS IN THE LEAGUE
OVER THE FENCE !!
THEY'LL REGRET IT
JUDNICH HIT 24 HOME RUNS LAST SEASON —NOT BAD FOR A FRESHMAN
HE WAS IN THE YANKEE CHAIN FOR A WHILE
PAP

AP Features

When the New York Yankees sold Walter Judnich to the Browns a little over a year ago, the natural deduction was that they were doing their part to bolster the weak Browns. Unofficially, of course. Judnich has been knocking around in the Yankee chain for five years and the Yankees, with their wealth of material and string of four world championships, could afford to be generous.

If it was their purpose to help the Browns, they certainly accomplished it. Judnich turned out to be one of the bright freshman stars of the American league last season. The hunch that the short right field fance in Sportsman Park in St. Louis would prove an attractive target for his long wallops was a good one. Judnich poled out 24 round-trippers and gave the Browns a real punch at the plate.

Defensively, Judnich more than lived up to expectations. A fine fly-catcher with a strong throwing arm, he led the American league outfielders defensively. Quite an accomplishment for a freshman.

His slugging prowess came as no surprise for he had hit 54 home runs in three seasons with Oakland, Kansas City and Newark—double-A class ball clubs.

Judnich has everything in his favor—youth, size and speed. He is 24 years old, stands one inch over six feet and weighs 187 pounds. He bats and throws left-handed.

Instead of being discouraged when the Yankees sold him to St. Louis, Judnich knuckled down and hustled. This was especially true whenever the Browns faced the Yankees. He was out to make Joe McCarthy sorry he ever let him go.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Play-Off Results April 1

National League

Boston 2, Toronto 1.

American League (Finals)

Cleveland 4, Hershey 3 (overtime).

Tonight's Schedule

American Association (finals).
Kansas City at St. Louis.

By the Canadian Press

Western Canada Senior Semifinal

Regina 3, Port Arthur 2.
(Regina wins best of five series 3-1)
Lethbridge 6, Trail 3.
(Best-of-five series tied 2-2, one game a draw.)

Oklahoma Aggie Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—The Missouri Valley Conference champion Oklahoma Aggie tennis team, with but two of four lettermen back, faces a stiff card of 15 more intercollegiate dual meets for 1941, leading up to the annual conference tournament.

Two seniors, Bob Karlovich of Oklahoma City, and Cliff Williams of Guthrie, are the only veterans available to Coach DeWitt Hunt this spring. Two junior lettermen in 1940, George Counts of Oklahoma City, and Bob Malahy of Shawnee, did not return to school.

The complete 1941 Oklahoma A. and M. tennis schedule:

March 28—Michigan State 6, Oklahoma Aggies 3.

April 9—Central State at Edmond; 14—Augustana College at Stillwater; 15—East Central at Stillwater; 19—Oklahoma U. at Norman; 28—Tulsa U. at Tulsa; 29—Arkansas U. at Fayetteville, Ark. 30—S. W. Missouri Teachers at Springfield, Mo.

May 1—Missouri Mines at Rolla, Mo.; 2—St. Louis U. at St. Louis, Mo.; 3—Washington U. at St. Louis, Mo.; 7—Central State at Stillwater; 12—Tulsa U. at Stillwater; 13—Oklahoma U. at Stillwater; 15—Missouri Valley Conference meet at Tulsa.

Iowa State Baseball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Iowa State College baseball team will play 18 games this season starting April 11 against Simpson on the home diamond. Home games begin at 4 p. m. week days and 2 p. m. Saturdays.

April 11-12, Simpson at Ames; 17-18, Iowa State Teachers at Cedar Falls; 25-26, Kansas at Ames; 30-May 1, Oklahoma at Ames.

May 8-9, Nebraska at Ames; 16-17, Nebraska at Lincoln; 19-20, Kansas State at Ames; 23-24, Missouri at Columbia; 26-27, Kansas at Lawrence.

Pro Football Leaders Due To Induct Layden in Post

CHICAGO, April 2 (AP)—The National Pro Football League likely will remodel its structure on a "baseball basis" this week end.

Circuit club owners, at an annual session opening tomorrow and running through Sunday, formally will induct Elmer Layden as the league's first commissioner. And the owners probably will act favorably on a petition which would bring the American Pro League under Layden's supervision and give professional football a set-up similar to that under which Kenesaw Mountain Landis rules organized baseball.

The league, at its executive session Friday, may abolish the office of President, filled for the past two seasons by Carl Storck. Regardless of what action is taken on this question, however, it is reliably reported that even should Storck be retained, Layden will be the No. 1 man in the pro picture.

American League Out

The American Association, made up of clubs at Newark, Paterson, Jersey City, N. J.; Providence, R. I.; Wilmington, Del., and Long Island, N. Y., has asked to be taken into the National League set-up under Layden's supervision. Should this be done, the National League may work out plans whereby those minor-league clubs would receive player and monetary support from the National League teams. The American Association President is Joseph Rosentover, Clifton, N. J.

There is no chance now that the American League will affiliate with the National League for the reason that the circuits are at odds over territorial rights.

Storck's Position

The retention or abolition of Storck's position, the term for which expires this week end, may result in a battle, for his regime has been stormy. Some months ago he did not attend a meeting here to select a league commissioner, a post which Layden accepted on a five-year contract calling for $100,000.

Tomorrow the league's rules committee will consider several recommendations, including: revision of the substitution rule to permit six men to return once during the final quarter; enforcement of a penalty from the spot of the previous down for a foul occurring during a kick; and installation of the honor system among coaches in regard to the number of substitutions so as to lighten the duties of the umpire.

George Halas, owner-coach of the Chicago Bears, heads the rules body. Action taken on the regulations must be approved by all club owners.

A. B. C. Bowling

ST. PAUL, April 2 (AP)—Fred McCrea, postal clerk of Fargo, N. D., created the only major change in the standings of the American Bowling Congress tourney today, displacing James Berado of Chicago, for fifth place in the singles standings.

McCrea opened with 257 and 235 and then finished with 212 for a 704 series.

Ned Day, national match champion, who, paired with Elmer Koch, Milwaukee, heads the doubles division, will compete in the five-man event Thursday night. Day scored 656 of the 1,307 top doubles count and hit 652 singles for a 1,308 aggregate in the two events last Sunday.

N. Y. U. Elects

Leslie MacMitchell, New York University's star miler, has been elected captain of the Violet indoor track team and also re-elected captain of the varsity cross-country team it has been announced by Coach Emil Von Elling. MacMitchell, a junior in the School of Education, is a graduate of George Washington High School and a former P. S. A. L. track and cross-country champion.

Northwestern Baseball

April 4-5, Louisiana Inst. at Lafayette; 7-8, Louisiana St. at Baton Rouge; 9-10, Tulane at New Orleans; 11-12, Alabama at Tuscaloosa; 18, Chicago at Evanston; 19, Chicago at Chicago; 25-26, Minnesota at Evanston; 29, Illinois Wesleyan at Evanston.

May 2, Notre Dame at South Bend; 3, Notre Dame at Evanston; 6, Western State at Evanston; 9-10, Purdue at Lafayette; 15, Luther at Decorah, Iowa; 16-17, Iowa at Iowa City; 23-24, Wisconsin at Evanston; 29-30, Michigan at Evanston.

Sport Siftings

As he starts his 17th year as U. of Iowa baseball coach, Otto Vogel can look back on a record which includes 210 victories, 146 defeats and 4 ties for .590 since 1925. In conference games the record is 79-67-1 for .541. Three of Iowa's 1941 baseball players were members of the 1939 Big Ten championship team: Capt. Frank Kocur, third; Norman Hankins, catcher and outfielder and Bob Stastny, pitcher.

* * *

Clark Shaughnessy who took football's oldest formation — the "T"—streamlined it with the man in motion and led Stanford to 10 straight triumphs, including a Rose Bowl victory over Nebraska, will be on the staff of Northwestern University's coaching school next summer . . . K. L. "Tug" Wilson, Northwestern athletic director, announced that Shaughnessy had accepted an invitation to lecture at the two weeks' school which will be held, August 18 to 30. It is one of the few coaching school engagements which last year's "coach-of-the-year" has accepted.

* * *

Student managers of college athletic teams are ordinarily just taken for granted. They are the boys who run errands for the coaches, see that everybody catches the train, and are responsible for equipment.

Bud Pfister, manager of Northwestern's golf team, isn't an ordinary manager, however. After chauffeuring the players out to the links last spring he puttered around with his own clubs. He played a lot of golf during the summer and last fall surprised everyone by winning the fall golf tournament.

Now with the 1941 season just around the corner, Manager Pfister has informed Coach Ted Payseur that he plans to try out for the team. The fact that he defeated all of the varsity players last fall indicates that his status will be changed from manager to golfer this spring and that the Wildcats will be seeking a new golf manager.

A Position a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON Ind. — A position-a-year is Bob Dro's baseball byword at Indiana University. As a sophomore, Dro played first base. Last year the Hoosier All-Big Ten basketball guard roamed the outfield. This season, he will share the catching. Dro hails from Berne, Ind.

Bruins Refuse to Yield to Leafs

TORONTO, April 2 (AP) — A famous football coach once said, "A team that won't be beat can't be beat"; Red Dutton of the New York Americans coined the motto, "Keep Punchin' "; the Boston Bruins seem to have adopted both ideas.

As a result, they're back in the thick of the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup play-off fight, with about an even chance of going into the final round for the world hockey championship trophy

Mainly because of their stubborn refusal to give up when odds were against them, the Bruins earned a 2-1 victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs before 14,890 fans at Toronto last night to square their best-of-seven series at three games apiece. They'll have the "home ice" advantage for the deciding encounter tomorrow to offset their manpower shortage caused by the absence of Bill Cowley, injured center.

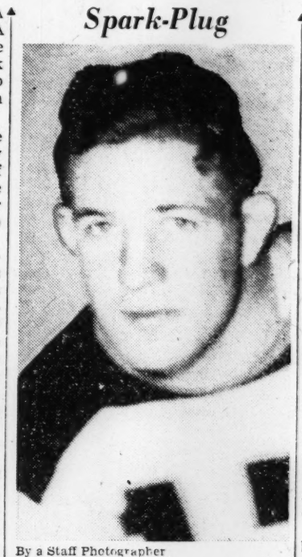
The winner will meet the Detroit Red Wings in the seven-game Stanley Cup final, and that may be an entirely different story. Whether the league champions or the runner-up Maple Leafs win the series, it will be a tired team opposing Detroit, which has been resting since Sunday's victory over the Chicago Black Hawks.

For two periods last night, Boston played for the "breaks," trying to hold off the Leafs and avoid a mistake that might mean elimination. Their defense was fine, but they had a hard time getting the puck out of their own zone. When a break did come, it apparently favored Toronto.

Milt Schmidt and Reg Hamilton were given major penalties and the Leafs attacked. Gordie Drillon, speeding in from the left to take Nick Metz's pass, circled the Bruin net and pushed the puck into the corner for the game's first goal. It was his third tally of the series and his 20th play-off goal over several seasons.

Less than a minute later, with both teams still short handed, Bobby Bauer got up close to the Toronto net. He teamed with Woody Dumart and Flash Hollett and turned quickly and shot the puck past goalie Turk Broda. When the teams returned to full strength, the Bruins kept pressing, and Herb Cain got the winning goal less than three minutes after the game's first counter. In a passing play with Dit Clapper and Terry Reardon, Cain got through the Toronto defense, feinted Broda out of position and fired into a corner of the net.

Spark-Plug



By a Staff Photographer

Bobby Bauer

Stanley Cup

Play-Off Statistics

By the Canadian Press

Semifinal

(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Toronto Maple Leafs	6	3	3	16	13
Boston Bruins	6	3	3	13	16

Preliminaries

(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	3	2	1	6	6
New York Rangers	3	1	2	6	6

Best of Three Games

Chi'go Black Hawks	3	2	1	8	7
Montreal Canadiens	3	1	2	7	8

Semifinal

(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	2	2	0	5	2
Chi'go Black Hawks	2	0	2	3	5

Byron Nelson's Putting Off in Augusta Practice

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 2 (AP)—Byron Nelson, usually rated an outstanding favorite in tournaments during recent years, rates himself as a forlorn possibility for the 1941 Augusta Masters tournament. His low personal rating was voiced yesterday because he's missing two-foot putts.

P. G. A. champion and winner of the recent Greensboro open, the big Toledo pro won the Masters crown in 1937 and was third last year, five strokes behind winner Jimmy Demaret. Yesterday, in practice over the incredibly smooth Augusta National course, he was the hottest thing in sight from tee to green. And there he folded.

Took 37 Putts

"I took 37 putts," Nelson confessed gloomily after the disastrous round. "And you don't win tournaments that way. I was missing two to six-foot putts. And regularly. I never played better in my life up to the greens. And I never putted worse."

Still, no one is going to bank top money in this $5,000 event until Nelson's final score is posted Sunday night. Despite his 37 strokes on the greens, he turned in par 72 for the round—proof that he wasn't hitting the ball with a potato sack elsewhere on the course.

Nelson, voted by fellow pros last week as most likely to win the tournament this year, estimates you can't take more than 30 putts on 18 holes and expect to pay off the butcher, baker, and your landlord. Thirty putts and average good fortune the rest of the way, he figures, would add up to a 69—entirely satisfactory if you can keep it up four days in a row. You could even indulge in a bobble now and then, because in Nelson's book 280 will win this year's Masters championship, and likely the winner won't have less than 282 or 283.

Picard Absent

Demaret won with 280 a year ago—and four strokes to spare. Ralph Guldahl did it in 1939 with 279, a record, while Nelson's win in 1937 came on 283.

All former champions except Henry Picard, 1938 victor, were on deck today for final practice before Thursday's opening round. Horton Smith, only two-time winner, had a moderate 75 yesterday. Gene Sarazen and Guldahl spent most of their time on the practice green. Best score was posted by United States Open Champion Lawson Little, who rounded the course in 68.

Highlight of today's program was a re-play of the old Masters' match—Bobby Jones and Tommy Armour, the unbeaten duo of previous years, against Sarazen and Walter Hagen. Jones and Armour won, 3 and 2, at Nassau recently in a Red Cross benefit match.

Horton Smith Gives Tips On Putt Practice

By the Associated Press

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—If you would take a tip from Horton Smith, make sure you can sink a three-foot putt before trying to hole out from 30 feet.

Smith, credited by his fellow professionals with being the best putter in golf, always practices on the short one first.

"Before starting a tournament round," he said, "I usually drop several new balls three or four feet from the cup and try to stroke them in from all directions. When I feel I have the proper touch, I may drop back to ten feet or farther.

"The closer you are to the cup, naturally, the less is the margin for error. When you putt from three feet it is usually your accuracy that sends the ball into the cup. Farther away, other factors may enter in—such as the roll or the grain of the green.

Foundation

"But you can't expect to sink a long one unless you stroke the ball properly, and practice on short putts gives you that solid foundation."

Smith said that when he was perfecting his form he applied somewhat the same principle to the other shots.

"I used to begin warming up with a six or seven-iron from the practice tee," he declared, "then worked up progressively through the five-iron, the four-iron, and so on. Perhaps I even hit a few drives. Nowadays when I practice drives it is merely to loosen my wrist muscles.

Important Factor

Smith considers putting the most important single factor in golf.

"If you aren't putting well it is likely to undermine confidence in the rest of your game," he said. "That's why I would rather putt well consistently than brilliantly some of the time and poorly on other occasions."

The tall pro from Oak Park, Ill., treated the International Four-Ball gallery here to one of the greatest competitive putting exhibitions ever seen in these parts.

On the Miami Biltmore's ninth hole, he made a 15-footer for a birdie. Then, from the twelfth, he clicked off three consecutive birdies with two 30-feeters and another six-footer.

He rammed home a ten-footer on the sixteenth, narrowly missed holing one from the fringe on the seventeenth, and putted within inches of the cup from the edge of the 18th for a final easy birdie.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Dartmouth-North Carolina, canceled, rain.

Spokane Stays In the Pacific Coast Running

VANCOUVER, April 2 (CP)—Spokane's Palm-Vickers-Scharfe line kept the Bombers in the running for the Pacific Coast Hockey League title by defeating Vancouver Lions 4-1 here Monday night in the third game of the best-of-five final series. Lions had taken the first two games, both by scores of 2-1.

Fourth game will be played here Friday night.

Lude Palm, Bombers' right winger, scored three of the Spokane goals, while Glen Vickers scored the other one and assisted in one of Palm's counters. Bert Scharfe set up three of the scoring plays. Vancouver's lone goal was scored by Tip O'Neill.

Palm opened the scoring for Spokane just after the start of the initial period, beating Goalie Percy Jackson with a drive on a pass from Scharfe.

Vickers sent Bombers further ahead nearly nine minutes after the start of the second period with Scharfe assisting. Palm then netted Spokane's third counter from a three-man drive in which Sammy McAdam and Scharfe took part.

O'Neill slipped through the tight Spokane defense line near the four-minute mark in the final frame to net Lions goal. Five minutes before the final whistle Palm ended the scoring with his third goal of the night.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	433,730
1941 volume to date	32,810,949
1940 volume to date	46,474,408

Stock Price Trends Mixed; Trade Narrow

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—A late flurry of buying in leading stocks wiped out part of earlier losses and gave the market today a mixed score of minor gains and losses.

A rally in grains and cotton after midday apparently furnished stocks the cue for another try at an advance. Mail order and other shares dependent upon farm income responded to the strengthening of agricultural staples.

Transactions set a pace of approximately 450,000 shares for a full session, about the same as yesterday.

Buying interest slackened in corporate bonds and major commodities also, allowing prices to sag.

Labor unrest, Balkan tension, and preparations in Washington for another upward revision of tax rates also were cited as against forces seeking higher prices.

Heading the decline were U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Allis-Chalmers, American Telephone, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, Sears Roebuck, and Chrysler.

Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Sperry and Chicago Great Western preferred were among scattered issues holding above water most of the time.

In the curb list, Alabama Great Southern jumped more than 5 on a small transaction. Down fractions to around a point at one time were American Meter, Bell Aircraft, Humble Oil, Pennroad, and Wright Hargreaves.

Bond Prices Ease

Declines of fractions to around a point were fairly liberal in today's bond market as rails and other recently strong issues felt the effects of continued profit selling.

Going into the final hour, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s were heavily turned over at concessions of about 1½ points.

U. S. Governments were quiet but the undertone remained steady. Moderate inquiry for a few longer term treasuries found sellers willing to meet the demand at prices very close to Tuesday's which left quotations only slightly changed either way.

Colorado & Southern 4½s dropped back for a loss of about a point at one time and fractional declines were posted by Great Northern 4s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Rock Island general 4s, St. Paul 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Edging a bit higher were International Hydro Electric 6s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, American Telephone 3¼s, Walworth 4s and Republic Steel 4½s..

Some British Empire bonds, including Australia 4½s, continued to move upward but the majority of foreign dollar loans were neglected.

Exchange Policy May Be Determined By 'Out of Towners'

NEW YOK (AP)—Wall Street's first families—the members of the New York Stock Exchange—were called to decide whether they shall give out-of-towners direction of their "policy-making."

The members were asked to assemble Thursday afternoon, when the bell rings to close the day's trading, and discuss on the floor of the exchange itself, a plan intended to remove control of the governing board from the hands of denizens of New York's financial district.

The proposal is known as the "Bradford Plan" because of its sponsor, J. C. Bradford of Nashville, Tenn. He suggested that if the majority of governors came from outside Manhattan Island, many "prejudices" around the country against stock-trading would be overcome.

London Market Firm In Late Trading

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—Imminence of the budget statement restricted stock market trading today. Steady conditions prevailed in late trading, although business was small.

Japanese bonds improved further on professional buying, advances extending to one point. Dollar securities gained fractions.

The gilt-edged list finished steadier after initial easiness.

Industrials continued quiet but prices, where changed, generally were a few pence higher. Oils held firm throughout. Among mining stocks Kaffirs were steady after an initial decline Coppers eased in the absence of fresh support.

Estabrook & Co. Marks Ninetieth Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Estabrook & Co., investment banking house founded in 1851, observed its ninetieth anniversary on April 1. The business was originally established in Boston under the name of Brewster, Sweet & Co., and the name either of Brewster or Estabrook appears in the three titles under which the firm has been known. For the last 45 years, the name of Estabrook has been carried.

The New York office was opened in 1898, and at various times there have been offices in Chicago, Baltimore, and elsewhere besides the five present ones. The present New York partners are Charles F. Hazelwood, Robert J. Lewis, Archie M. Richards, and Roger H. Williams. The Boston partners are Lyon Carter, Hermann F. Clarke, Richard Pigeon, Philip M. Stearns, and Irrin G. Wood, the last named a former president of the Investment Bankers Association.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	+ ¾
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	47	47	47	
7¾	5½	Adams Ex (.40e)	5	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¾
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	1	14	14	14	+ ½
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	3	38⅛	37½	38⅛	+ ⅜
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	4	⅝	⅛	⅝	M'r 31
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4½	4½	4½	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	½	½	½	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	5	8¾	8½	8¾	
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	16	9¼	8¾	9	— ¼
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	4	20½	20	20¼	
25⅞	19¾	Alleg Lud (½g)	2	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
11¼	9	Allen Ind (1½e)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Apr 1
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	155	154¼	155	+ ¼
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	Apr 1
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Apr 1
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	23	6⅜	4⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73½	73½	73½	M'r 28
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	31	28¾	27¼	27⅞	—1⅛
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	15½	15½	15½	+1
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Apr 1
15¼	11⅜	Amal Leath pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 21
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	49	49	49	+ ⅜
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr 1
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	48½	48	48	— ⅝
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	1	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	2	6	6	6	Apr 1
38	31¾	Am Br S (1.60)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	2	88	87⅜	88	+ ½
185	177	Am Can pf (7)	2	178	178	178	M'r 29
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	13	28	26⅞	27¾	+ ⅜
66¼	56	Am C&F pf (7)	27	68¼	65	68¼	+2¾
23⅛	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	1	19¾	19½	19½	M'r 31
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112	112	112	Apr 1
8¾	7⅝	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'r 28
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	2	5½	5½	5½	
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 26
5	3¾	Am European	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	1	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14¼	14	14¼	
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
37⅜	21½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	7	36¾	36	36¾	— ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	6	49	48½	48½	— ½
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 29
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r 26
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	M'r 27
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	7	13	12½	13	
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	2	85⅝	85	85½	+ ½
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	3	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
5⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	9	4¾	4⅜	4¾	— ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
3¼	1⅜	Am Power & Lt	9	1⅝	1½	1½	
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	3	40⅜	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	4	35	34½	35	+ ¼
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	8	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8	8	8	M'r 22
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	3	39¾	39⅝	39¾	— ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	143¾	143¾	143¾	M'r 31
54	45	Am Snuff (3a)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	Apr 1
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	12	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	5	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 18
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	4	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ¾
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 25
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	9	162	161½	162	— ¼
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	69¾	69¼	69¾	
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151¼	151¼	151¼	
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	7	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	— ½
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	2	57	57	57	+1
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	7	6	5¾	6	M'r 31
54	50½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 31
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	9	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅛
14¼	12½	Anchor H (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 29
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	2	10	10	10	Apr 1
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 31
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	3	28	28	28	
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	110¾	110⅜	110¾	+ ⅞
5½	4½	Armour Ill	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	54	53¾	54	—1
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 13
34⅜	28	Arm Cork (¼g)	6	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (⅜g)	3	7½	7½	7½	Apr 1
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	3	5	4¾	4¾	M'r 27
7⅜	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	17	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ¼
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	80	80	80	M'r 21
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	92	92	92	M'r 19
35⅛	32¼	Associates (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r 17
26⅛	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	32	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
69	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	5	68	68	68	+ ⅛
19⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	15	18¾	18⅜	18¾	
21⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	15	21⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
25¾	16½	Atl G&W In pf	10	25¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
110½	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	M'r 29
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	+ ⅛
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	65	65	65	M'r 31
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	4	7	7	7	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr 1
5¼	3⅜	Aviation Corp	22	3½	3⅜	3½	

B

19	14¾	Bald Locom ct	10	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	8	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
6	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	22	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	M'r 31
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	1	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	8	8	8	M'r 31
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.35g)	5	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¼g	7	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
31⅜	27½	Bayuk (1½)	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23	23	23	Apr 1
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117⅛	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	118	118	118	—1
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7⅜	7½	
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	7	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	1	19⅝	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	M'r 29
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	5	77	76¾	77	
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	125¼	125	125¼	
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	—1
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	5	19⅞	19¼	19¼	Apr 1
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	2	16	16	16	
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	11	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	2	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅝
23⅜	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Apr 1
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co (.30g)	6	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	6	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	6	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	Apr 1
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	33½	33	33	Apr 1
4½	3¾	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	M'r 22
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	38½	38¼	38¼	— ½
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 28
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr 1
14⅜	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb 24
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	22¼	22	22	M'r 29
12⅜	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	8	4	3⅞	4	
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ¼
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	M'r 25
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	5	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	3	20¼	20⅛	20¼	Apr 1
4⅜	3⅛	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	3	10	10	10	M'r 28

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	4	20⅝	20¼	20½	— ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1	1	Apr 1
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	4	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry(.60)	4	11⅞	11⅞	12	
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	68	4¼	4	4¼	
39½	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'r 31
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 1
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	27	27	27	
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10)	1	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	48	48	48	
50¼	42	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	7	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	9	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
22¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	20½	20½	20½	— ½
25⅜	17⅜	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	M'r 31
25⅜	21⅜	Cent RR NJ	3	25⅜	21½	21½	M'r 31
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr 1
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2¾	2¾	Feb 26
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	14	32¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr 1
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	18½	18½	18½	M'r 28
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Apr 1
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 27
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	11	40	39⅝	40	
102½	98½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	M'r 29
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	6	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	24	4	3⅞	4	
2½	½	Chi Great West	49	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	209	8	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (½e)	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
15½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	M'r 27
52½	49¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 29
¼	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 28
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'r 20
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 29
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
72⅛	62¼	Chrysler (1½g)	18	63½	62½	63½	+ ⅜
10¾	9¼	City I & F (.30g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
3	2½	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	35	35	35	M'r 26
33¾	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 29
35	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	19	33¾	33½	33¾	— ⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	2	31	31	31	
106	87	Coca-Cola (3¾g)	2	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	M'r 22
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (½ga)	7	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
102⅞	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅝
30¼	24⅛	Collins & A 2¼g	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	M'r 31
20	15	Col Fuel & I ½g	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
21¾	18	Colum Br A .45g	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
21	17¾	Colum Br B .45g	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Col G&E (.10g)	24	3¾	3¾	3¾	
82⅜	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ¼
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	2	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	23¼	23	23	
80⅛	74½	Col Carb (1g)	3	76⅞	75½	75½	M'r 28
31	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
104	100	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Apr 1
37⅞	34	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	34	33⅞	34	
110	105	ComTev pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'r 28
11⅜	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	45	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ⅛
⅛	⅜	Com'th & South	18	½	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	60	59¼	59¼	— ¼
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	35	28¼	28	28⅛	— ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	4	3½	3½	3½	
18½	16¼	Congoleum (1)	4	16¼	16	16	— ¼
23⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	3	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	7	12⅜	12½	12½	M'r 28
7½	5⅞	Cons Cp (¼g)	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	17	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
107⅜	104	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	104¾	104½	104⅝	— ¼
¾	½	Con Film Ind	4	½	½	½	M'r 31
⅜	⅛	Cons F pf (¼k)	2	7½	7½	7½	
8	5⅜	Cons Laundries	3	2½	2½	2½	M'r 31
6	5⅜	Cons Oil (½)	54	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Apr 1
4½	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	4	3½	3½	3½	
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	M'r 20
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	M'r 26
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	1	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	53	13	12	13	+ ⅞
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	9	97	96	97	+ ½
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	8	37½	36¾	37½	
8¼	6⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	38⅞	38¼	38¼	— ¾
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	21	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
23½	17¼	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	11¼	Copweld (.20g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	M'r 27
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¼
47⅜	37⅜	Coty Inc (½e)	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2	⅞	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	
19⅞	14¾	Crane Co (.80e)	2	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5½	5½	5½	M'r 28
27⅜	22⅝	Crown C&S(½e)	7	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42	42	42	M'r 24
15⅜	12⅝	Crown Zel (½g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
47¼	36½	Crucible Steel	8	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
98½

Commerce and Finance

New Day for Farm Products Seen Dawning From Research

Business and Industry

Great Lakes Shipping May Break Record

CLEVELAND, April 2 (AP)—More than a dozen big ore carriers—harbingers of a Great Lakes shipping season expected to smash all records—headed for Lake Superior ports today to obtain fresh supplies for the dwindling stockpiles of defense-busy steel mills.

Their entrance to the "iron ore lake" was blocked by wind-blown ice one to 20 feet thick in Whitefish Bay, but shippers hoped unprecedented Coast Guard activity would clear the way by the time the vessels arrive from lower lake ports.

The dozen-odd ships are a vanguard of about 291 freighters and 8,700 men who may move 75 million gross tons of iron ore during the summer months to such downlake points as Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo. The present record is about 65 million tons, moved in booming 1929.

To pave the way the U. S. Coast Guard for the first time chartered an ice-breaker, and broke another precedent by using its amphibian plane to survey ice fields, said Commander E. Zoole, chief of staff of the Cleveland district.

The chartered ice-breaker, the car ferry Sainte Marie, is helping the Coast Guard cutters Escanaba and Tacoma free the vital passages at the junctions of Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron. Acting as their "eyes," the amphibian V-192, stationed at Traverse City, Mich., has been "scouting" ice fields for two or three weeks.

Commander Zoole said the Great Lakes' 80-odd lighthouses were being manned earlier this year than any other in memory.

The 405 lighted buoys on the lakes also are being put out "as early as the ice permits" along with 1,148 unlighted ones, some of which are not brought in during the winter. The Coast Guard's 47 radio beacons, too, are dotdashing into action early.

The dozen-odd ore carriers started leaving lower lake ports yesterday afternoon, when certain insurance rates went into effect The earliest Lake Superior navigation on record was April 6, in 1902. On April 15, when regular insurance rates become effective, the bulk of the ore carriers start moving.

Ore stocks at lower lake ports now are about 18 million gross tons—or three months' supply at the current rate of steel mill consumption.

Oil Output Rises In March 29 Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 77,300 barrels to 3,762,680 for the week ended March 29, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas production increased 75,515 to 1,441,290, with East Texas up 70,625 to 445,000. Oklahoma gained 7,100 to 409,250; the Rocky Mountain area, 380 to 10,620; eastern fields, 900 to 118,100; Illinois, 2,315 to 327,940, and Louisiana, 1,510 to 306,080.

California declined 4,000 to 606,250; Kansas, 4,350 to 211,650 and Michigan, 45 to 37,900.

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Announces New Plan

Thomas I. Parkinson

Improved Service To Policyholders Of Equitable Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Objectives of a new compensation and retirement income plan for agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States include improved service to policy holders throughout the life of their contracts and establishment of life insurance sales and service work on a career basis, according to an announcement by Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the company.

The plan, one of the first to provide retirement income for men compensated through commissions, has resulted from study of the many aspects of the problem over a period of several years, Mr. Parkinson said. It will go into effect immediately.

"The plan, in the opinion of the board of directors, is one of the most important forward steps toward improving service to policy holders that has been taken by the Society in years," said Mr. Parkinson. "On its face it represents a readjustment of the financial relationships of the Society and its agents. Fundamentally, it is directed to the establishment of a sounder basis for policy holder service.

"Compensation to agents has been readjusted to give recognition to their continuing responsibility to service policy holders by spreading commissions over the premium-paying life of the contract.

"The plan is in line with the purposes voiced by the Superintendents of Insurance of New York and other States and widely recognized by the business as desirable of achievement.

"This readjustment in commissions," said Mr. Parkinson, "should have a beneficial effect on both the persistency and quality of the business written and should encourage agents to make life insurance a career."

Power Production Rises in February

WASHINGTON (AP) — Electric energy produced in the United States for public use during February was reported by the Federal Power Commisison at 12,039,133,000 kilowatt-hours.

The average daily production was 429,969,000 kilowatt-hours, virtually the same as the average in January but an increase of 10.6 per cent over February, 1940.

U. S. Imports of Copper, Zinc Increase Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Imports of unrefined copper in the first two months this year increased to 64,640 tons from 47,029 in the corresponding 1940 period, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

The bulk of the shipments came from Chile.

Zinc ore imports in February, the bureau said, jumped to 17,179 tons compared with 5,655 in the 1940 month.

Laboratory Seen as Farmers Hope to End Surplus Crops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The industrial research laboratory, first a collegiate institution, then an activity of big business, is now going rural. It was pictured as the farmer's hope at the Seventh Annual Chemurgic Conference here when business men, farm organization leaders, chemists, and others interested in the farm problem came together to study new uses for agricultural surpluses.

Farmers have had, it is true, the benefit of one type of research in the state college experiment stations for some two or three decades. But this research has amounted to only about one-seventh of one per cent of the total annual value of farm products, speakers noted. In contrast, they cited the sums spent by manufacturers. The chemical industry, they said, spends from two to four per cent of its gross sales on research.

Change of Emphasis

What's more, industrial research is pointed at finding new markets, while agricultural research has been focused largely on increasing productivity. Change the emphasis, and great things will result for the farmer, the conference was told by a representative of a business famous for its research activities, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

"In the past, 95 per cent of the funds expended on agricultural research have been used to increase production, and only five per cent to find new uses for farm products," said Mr. L. F. Livingston. "I have every faith that when a sufficient expenditure and effort is made to discover what to do with these products, the answers to many important agricultural questions will be found.

"The fruits of research are revolutionizing every field of industrial effort. Continued work along agricultural lines will lift the economic plane of the American farmer and will provide untold benefits for the American people."

But farmers should not expect quick results from research effort, this speaker pointed out. "In the du Pont company," he said, "the average is seven years from the time a research project starts in the laboratory until a product is put on the market."

A new day for agricultural research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture has dawned with the opening of four regional research laboratories this year. These laboratories, built at a cost of $4,000,000, are setting experienced research men to work searching for new industrial uses for surplus crops, explained Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry of the U. S. D. A.

Search For New Uses

Searching for industrial uses for farm products has heretofore been "sort of a side line" of Department of Agriculure research, said Dr. Knight. In these laboratories it is to be a major project. Further, pilot plants to check on the commercial possibilities of laboratory products are being established in connection with these research stations. They mean to carry studies far beyond the "test tube stage."

Hearty approval of the type of work to be carried on in these stations was expressed by Philip R. O'Brien, President of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago and by C. J. Strike, President of the Idaho Power Company, of Boise, Idaho. New uses for farm products mean, in the opinion of Mr. Strike, "finding a way to aid agriculture in adjusting its operations to the end that they will produce those things for which there is a demand and a satisfactory price."

Farm co-operatives, through which rural people pool their buying and selling efforts, are encouraging research into new uses for farm products, said Mr. H. E. Babcock, director of the G. L. F. School of Co-operative Administration at Ithaca, N. Y. They are steering research activities in the colleges and providing fellowships for special studies, said Mr. Babcock.

CHICAGO (AP) — The development of a new process that doubles the life of fabrics was reported to the seventh annual chemurgic conference.

New Process

Fabrics treated with the new chemical and latex process developed by the U. S. Rubber Company were said to resist shrinking and repel moths as well as give twice the wear.

Dr. M. C. Teague of the company's general development division told of the process and its wide possibilities in an address to several hundred leaders of agriculture, industry and science attending the conference.

Hosiery, underwear, suits, sweaters, gloves and overcoats were among articles which have been treated with minute particles of latex solids which are deposited within the fabric. The particles rivet the fibers together, adding durability without greatly altering flexibility, feel, or other desirable properties, Dr. Teague said.

The process, he said, is available to manufacturers of various merchandise and several processed articles soon will be introduced to the public.

Aluminum Co. 1940 Net Equals $25.12 Share; $19.77 in '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Aluminum Co. of America reported consolidated net income for 1940 of $44,146,297, or $25.12 a common share, compared with $36,633,389, or $19.77 a share, in 1939. Arthur V. Davis, chairman of the board, told stockholders: "Production, the highest in the company's history, exceeded by 26 per cent the production of 1939; deliveries exceeded those of 1939 by 27 per cent; the number of employees exceeded those in 1939 by 38 per cent and pay rolls exceeded those of 1939 by 42 per cent. In December of 1940 there were 42,941 employees on the pay rolls of the company.

"The company's federal, state and local taxes applicable to 1940 amounted to $37,772,000 as compared with $14,723,000 for 1939. The 1940 taxes are equivalent to $25.62 per share of outstanding common stock.

"During the year 1940, the requirements of the national defense program were given precedence over all other considerations. The company's expansion program to meet the national emergency involves capital expenditures considerably in excess of $150,000,000.

"The employment for national defense of a large percentage of the present aluminum production necessarily reduces the amount available for civilian uses, creating an important situation in civilian markets. Every effort is being made, however, to alleviate this situation."

London Extends Sterling Area

LONDON (AP)—The Treasury announced the extension of the sterling area, trading with the British pound as the medium of exchange, to embrace under defense regulations French Equatorial Africa, the French Cameroons, French Oceania and French possessions in India, all ruled by the French Council of Defense.

Iceland and the Faroe Islands likewise were included in the extension, effective April 2.

Record Use of Power In S. C. Forecast for 1942

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Consumption of electric energy on an unprecedented scale in South Carolina during 1942 was predicted here by Ward D. Carpenter, acting assistant project engineer for the PWA, who also stressed the fact that there would be no proportional increase in the cost of service.

Mr. Carpenter was visualizing the time when the transmission lines of three PWA-financed hydro-electric projects will be tied in in the Palmetto State, distributing their low-cost energy to consumers in the most isolated regions of the up-country and the still more remote swamp areas of the low-country.

Leading the trio of developments in both cost and capacity, the Santee-Cooper project, the engineer asserted, is expected to begin generating its power by mid-October. The other projects, Buzzards Roost (Greenwood County) and Abbeville, have been in operation for some time and are serving their customers satisfactorily.

Southern Pacific Asks Extension of RFC Loan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southern Pacific Company has asked Interstate Commerce Commission approval of its petition to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for postponement of the maturity date of $13,000,000 of the $18,000,000 it owes the RFC.

The company said it proposes to pay half the $10,000,000 due next May 1. An additional $8,000,000 is due a year hence. The company proposed consolidating the two loans into one and making the maturing date May 1, 1945. Interest would remain at 4 per cent.

Beth. Steel Output at Peak

NEW YORK (AP) — Bethlehem Steel Company announced March production of 1,024,026 tons was the highest in the company's history. Previous high was in January this year when 1,017,346 tons were produced. The company's operating rate in March was at 101.2 per cent of rated capacity.

Cotton Outlook In 'Yen Bloc' Unfavorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANKOW, China—Fear that distant sources of raw cotton will be cut off has intensified Japanese plans to create a self-sufficient textile industry within her so-called "Yen Bloc"—Japan, Manchukuo and "occupied China." Developments within the past few years, however, indicate that the prospects are anything but hopeful for the achievement of this optimistic aim.

Japanese dependence upon the United States and the British Empire for raw cotton was admitted in Januar, by the head of the largest spinning concern in Japan. Mr. Shingo Tsuda, Japan, he said, "must devise means either to obtain raw cotton in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere or to seek cotton substitutes in Nippon and Manchukuo."

Japan herself has only been able to produce a little more than 5 per cent of her raw cotton demand. Japan's satellite, Manchukuo, is unable to supply its own small textile industry, only 22 per cent of its raw cotton requirements in 1938 being met from home production. Formerly, China produced a little less than two-thirds of its raw cotton needs. On the basis of 1938 estimates, only one-third of the cotton requirements of the three "Yen Bloc" countries could be raised on their own territory.

Self-Sufficiency Less

Today, this rate of self-sufficiency has not increased, but has fallen, despite frantic efforts by the Japanese to increase cotton production. At the Osaka meeting of the largest cotton interests in Japan in December of last year it was admitted that cotton production within the "Yen Bloc" had fallen to 20 per cent of the demand. This is a far cry from the sought-for state of self-sufficiency.

It is to the Asiatic mainland that the Japanese look for an increased cotton production. One reason advanced for the China adventure was the need for Chinese cotton, particularly North China cotton. Today this region produces far less cotton than it did in the years before the war.

Manchukuo has her Five-Year Cotton Increase Plan, but to date she is able to produce less than 20 per cent of her own demand—this also was admitted at the Osaka conference.

But it is North China which is expected to satisfy the major cotton demand. And it is in North China that Japan has experienced her most disastrous economic defeat. Not only has she failed to increase cotton production there, but output has fallen tremendously.

Japanese statistics on North China cotton production in themselves reveal the striking fall in the amount of cotton harvested during the past few years. In 1936, the North China cotton harvest exceeded 6,000,000 piculs. By 1938 this was down to 3,500,000 and in 1939 to 1,300,000. One estimate for last year indicates a slight increase in the harvest to 1,500,000 piculs—but this is still only one-fourth of the pre-war cotton harvest. Contrast this with the Japanese aim of a 10-fold increase in cotton production.

This astounding fall in cotton production cannot be blamed on any single factor. It is the result, rather, of the simultaneous operation of a number of factors. Three in particular are to be noted: Climatic conditions, guerrilla restrictions, and the Japanese-instigated low purchase prices for cotton.

May Have to Rely on U. S.

Other factors, the result in part of those already noted, have also been playing a part in the peasant's concentration on other crops. Because of the 1939 flood, foodstuffs were very scarce. This led most peasants to turn land to food production which might otherwise have been planted with cotton. This and the fact that the cotton price was considerably lower than prices offered for other commodities, were important in decreasing land planted to cotton.

Failure to increase cotton production in China may mean that the Japanese demand for raw cotton, a dwindling demand because Japanese textiles have fewer markets today, must continue to rely on the United States for at least partial satisfaction. The idea, advanced by some American observers who deplore any action against Japanese aggression, saying that the United States is "ruthlessly sacrificing" one of its few cotton markets by such action, does not bear very thorough investigataion.

Japan is intent on releasing herself from any dependence upon American cotton growers. Her whole cotton program in East Asia has this in view. It is the Chinese resistance with its program of cotton restriction which is in a large part responsible for Japanese cotton demand continuing as high as it is. It would seem, then, that further support of resisting Chinese forces might be the better policy from the standpoint of American cotton interests.

Int'l Telephone Units' Business Doubled in 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Telephone & Telegraph Co's operating subsidiaries handled more than twice as many telephone calls last year between the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay as in 1939. The trend thus far in 1941 has continued upward.

Radio and cable companies' traffic between the Americas likewise improved substantially and still is rising.

Santa Fe Director

Richard W. Robbins

Elected a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway to succeed the late W. B. Storey.

Largest Cotton Surplus in U. S. History Predicted

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — The greatest surplus of cotton in history was predicted for this year by Oscar Johnston, President of the National Cotton Council.

In a letter to governors of 18 cotton-producing states, Mr. Johnston asked the issuance of proclamations officially designating May 16-24 as National Cotton Week, and said:

"Despite the fact that domestic cotton consumption thus far is in excess of that of any previous year, indications are that the end of the current cotton year will see the greatest surplus in history. This situation arises from the loss of virtually all of our foreign markets, at least for the duration of the year.

"The cotton man's position is serious, to say the least."

Calling the success of National Cotton Week "particularly important this year," Mr. Johnston announced plans to ask "some 10,000" individuals and organizations to handle local promotion of cotton week. He expressed belief that at least 150,000 retail stores would cooperate.

U. S. Gold Imports Slump to $7,873,720

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports slumped last week to $7,873,720.

The Commerce Department, announcing this figure, said it was less than half that of the preceding week and the smallest amount since Feb. 19.

The largest shipment in the week ended March 26 was $3,699,356 from Canada. The only other large consignment was $2,232,272 from Colombia.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased, however, by $14,367,368 and totaled $1,905,777,561 on March 26.

Silver imports increased slightly to $1,494,730. Shipments included $754,477 from Mexico, $429,914 from Japan, and $173,184 from Canada.

Gold exports were $1,053 and silver exports, $3,421.

U. S. May Act to Put 'Gas' Pipeline Across Deep South

NEW YORK (AP)—Well-informed oil men said it was possible the United States Government shortly would act to permit construction of one of the greatest gasoline pipeline projects in the world—a pressure tube of motor fuel all the way across the deep South.

The proposed pipeline, construction of which was barred last week by a vote of the Georgia Senate, would be 1,261 miles long, extend from Baton Rouge, La., to Greensboro, N. C., and could be lengthened 225 miles more to Norfolk, Va., if the United States Navy wanted it.

Present plans call for the expenditure of $15,000,000 on the Baton Rouge-Greensboro construction and $2,250,000 more on the Norfolk branch.

The project is a joint operation of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky and Shell Union Oil Corp. under the corporate setup of Plantation Pipe Line Co.

Plantation has been actively engaged for a year in obtaining a right of way. It is understood that the only serious difficulty experienced was with the railroads. Plantation applied to 24 railroads for permits to cross 81 rights of way. All but one of the applications were refused.

There are no gasoline pipelines in the South and this area, which annually consumes almost 2,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline, receives it all by train, truck and ocean vessels. The oil men claim only 11 per cent of this vast amount is carried into the southeast by train alone, and that ocean tankers (mainly owned by the oil companies) get 89 per cent of the traffic to main distribution points.

Nevertheless, the opposition of the railroads to the pipeline has been outspoken. In Georgia, the Legislature declined to grant the right of eminent domain to the pipeline to permit the oil men to override the railroads' opposition although President Roosevelt telegraphed Governor Talmage a few hours before the Senate voted that gasoline lines were "essential" to national defense.

In Mississippi the Louisiana Plantation has gone to court in an attempt to get a ruling that the right of eminent domain, which in those states applies to "oil and gas pipelines," should be interpreted to include gasoline pipelines.

In Alabama, "public carriers" under the law can cross railroads, and Plantation has to prove in that State that a pipeline is a public carrier.

In South Carolina there is no law on the subject. In North Carolina, "local corporations" have the required rignt. Tennessee's laws give pipelines eminent domain.

While all the legal fussing is going on, the Government is interested in getting the pipeline set up for three reasons:

(1) The establishment of an "interior line of supply" of a defense essential; (2) The elimination of long ocean tanker hauls so that such ships may be used strictly as Navy auxiliaries; (3) A reduction in gasoline costs promised by the oil companies.

Secretary of the Navy Knox said in Atlanta on March 31 that construction of a line from Baton Rouge to Norfolk was vitally necessary.

He described the present ocean transportation of gasoline and fuel oil around Florida and up the coast as a "vulnerable point in our national defense" and said: "Such water transport in time of war would be in grave danger from submarine activity."

As the specifications for the pipeline now are drawn up, it could draw off 48,000 barrels (42 gallons to the barrel) of gasoline daily jointly from the Standard Oil of Louisiana refinery at Baton Rouge and the Shell Oil Co. refinery at Norco, La.

This would be carried consecutively through 435 miles of 11-inch steel pipe, 359 miles of 9-inch pipe, 214 miles of 6-inch and 253 miles of 4-inch.

Construction of the line normally would require seven to eight months but it is understood officials think the whole job could be completed in five months on a rush basis after delivery of the pipe.

To force the gasoline, kerosene, heating oils and tractor fuels which the tube would carry at its standard speed of three miles an hour, the line would use 14 pumping stations.

By this means, the fuel would be carried direct to the following terminals: Meridian, Miss.; Moundville, Birmingham, Montgomery, and Oxford, Ala.; Bremen, Columbus, Macon, Atlanta and Athens, Ga.; Belton and Spartanburg, S. C.; Charlotte, Salisbury and Greensboro, N. C., and Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn.

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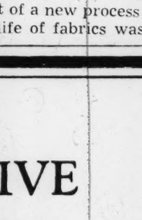

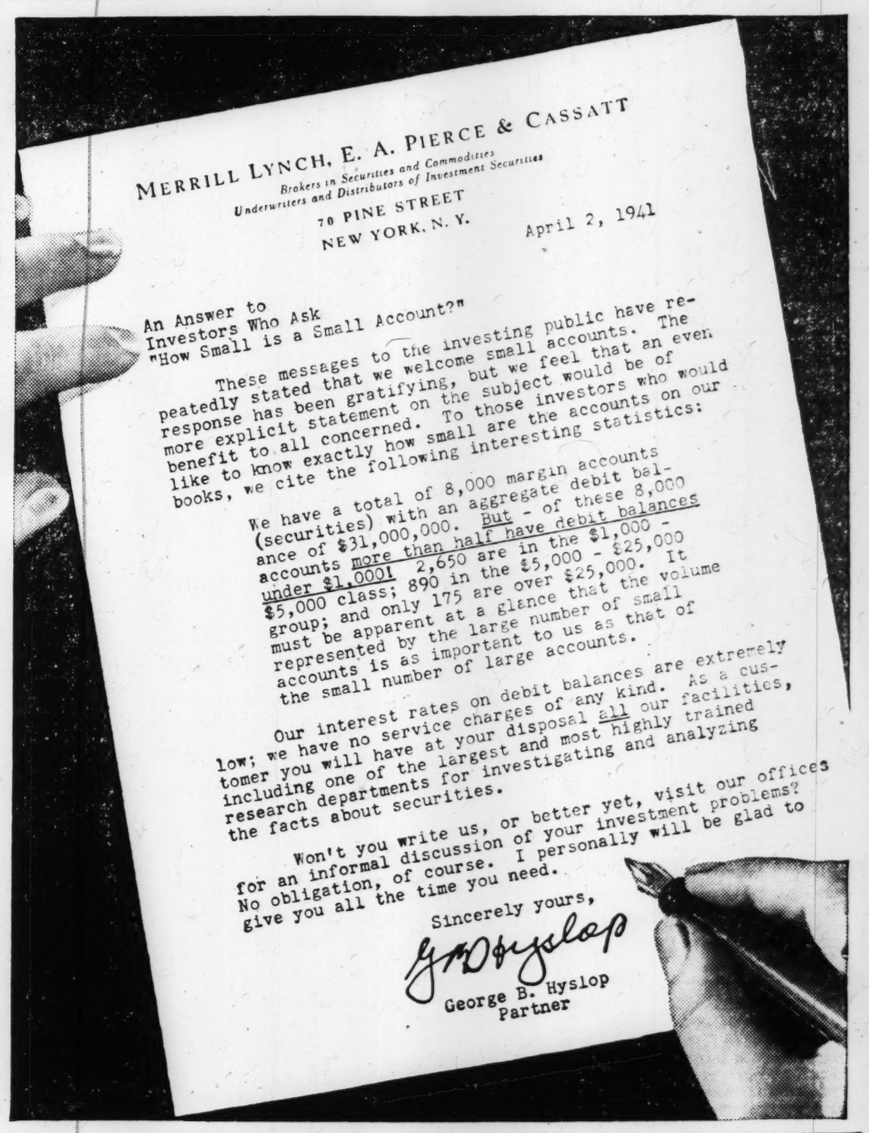
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April 2, 1941
An Answer to
Investors Who Ask
"How Small is a Small Account?"
These messages to the investing public have repeatedly stated that we welcome small accounts. The response has been gratifying, but we feel that an even more explicit statement on the subject would be of benefit to all concerned. To those investors who would like to know exactly how small are the accounts on our books, we cite the following interesting statistics:
We have a total of 8,000 margin accounts (securities) with an aggregate debit balance of $31,000,000. But - of these 8,000 accounts more than half have debit balances under $1,000! 2,650 are in the $1,000 - $5,000 class; 890 in the $5,000 - $25,000 group; and only 175 are over $25,000. It must be apparent at a glance that the volume represented by the large number of small accounts is as important to us as that of the small number of large accounts.
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Sincerely yours,
George B. Hyslop
George B. Hyslop
Partner

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

March Income Tax Revenues Hit New Peak

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—The Treasury said today income tax collections reached a monthly record of about $1,100,000,000 in March.

Income taxes, officials said, accounted for nearly all of the $1,207,512,891 income and excess profits tax collections recorded during the month. Segregation of the two types of taxes will be made on Treasury books later.

March income tax collections are the most important guide to annual Federal revenues, because in that month many individuals and corporations pay their full year's income taxes, while other subject to the tax pay their first quarterly installment.

The March total was nearly double the $665,486,755 collected in March of last year. Th figure exceeded collections made during the whole of several recent fiscal years.

The March total was believed by some officials to be at least $300,000,000 in excess of budget estimates. With three months of the fiscal year yet to go, during which time another quarterly payment day will arrive, income tax collections already amount to about $2,300,000,000 of the $3,055,000,000 predicted by President Roosevelt in his budget for the fiscal year which will end June 30.

Revenues, however, were still far behind expenditures, and Administration leaders were preparing to ask new taxes of Congress.

For the first nine months of the fiscal year total revenues from all taxes amounted to $5,372,101,790, but expenditures amounted to $8,770,628,952, leaving a deficit of $3,398,527,162.

The spending program was led by ever-growing defense costs, March defense expenditures totaling $744,804,763. This figure was $152,000,000 above February's and was the ninth consecutive monthly rise in such expenditures.

Borrowing to finance the resulting deficit today pushed the Federal debt over $47,000,000,000, also a record. After completing bookkeeping on a recent $500,000,000 borrowing operation, the Treasury said the public debt on March 31 was $47,172,888,619.

Price Increases For Crude Oil Are Spreading

TULSA, April 2 (AP)—Spreading price increases for approximately two-thirds of the nation's crude oil output has added upwards of $150,000 daily to the income of producers in seven states.

While some major companies had not met the increases, at least one went above the new figures. The Texas Company, big purchaser in Illinois, met a five-cent a barrel increase there yesterday and raised it two more.

Oil executives said a firmer demand for crude, greater sales of refined products and a desire to encourage exploration all were factors in bringing about the rise.

Some predicted the upward surge would spread to other states, and one crude buyer expressed surprise it had not been greater.

The increase generally was five cents a barrel in Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky; an average of about seven cents in Texas, and seven cents in New Mexico.

Opinion was divided on whether the increases would mean higher gasoline prices to the motorist. Some marketmen pointed out that during the past week refinery quotations for motor fuel already had advanced a quarter of a cent.

Canadian Dollar Off Denial of Agreement

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—The Canadian dollar reacted 3-16 of a cent to 87¼c today after racing up more than two cents to the year's top price in the free foreign exchange market yesterday.

The decline followed denials by official sources in the United States and Canada that an exchange agreement between the two nations was in the making.

The Argentine peso lost 1-20 cent while the Hong Kong dollar moved up a trifle in terms of the United States dollar.

OTTAWA, April 2 (Canadian Press)—Finance Minister Ilsley told the Canadian Press that as far as he knew no negotiations were in progress or planned for an exchange agreement with the United States whereby the United States would accept the Canadian dollar at par in purchases in that country.

U. S. Copper Shipments Nearly Double Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic copper shipments in February aggregated 122,000 tons, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics announced. January shipments totaled 124,000 tons and in February, 1940, shipments amounted to 65,000 tons.

Primary lead shipments in February totaled 54,859 tons, compared with 55,711 in January and 39,176 a year ago.

Shipments of primary zinc amounted to 59,220 tons, against 63,272 in January and 51,000 in the like 1940 month.

Proposes New Dividend Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative John Coffee (D) of Washington said he was introducing a bill to tax dividends received by so-called non-profit organizations from voting stock of other concerns.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 3¼s 46-44	108.4	108.4	108.4
3 4s 54-44	112.6	112.6	112.6
5 3⅛s 49-46	110.12	110.12	110.12
1 2s 50-48	104.13	104.13	104.13
7 2⅞s 54-52	102.14	102.12	102.14
1 2s 55-53	102.22	102.22	102.22
7 2⅞s 60-55	109.22	109.22	109.22
5 2¾s 59-56	109	109	109
3 2¾s 65-60	109.17	109.17	109.17

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	106.21	106.21	106.21

New York City Bonds

46 3s 80	101⅛	101	101

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	49½	49	49½
3 Adams Exp 4s 47	103¼	103	103
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Allegheny cv 5s 44	95	95	95
3 Alleghany 5s 50 st	60	60	60
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
19 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107	107⅛
5 Am&For P5s 2030	57⅞	57½	57½
4 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	104	104
11 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¾	107¼	107¼
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107¼	107¼
2 AmWW&E 6s '75	109	109	109
14 Arm Del 4s '55	105¾	105½	105¾
3 AT&SF 4s '95	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
2 At & SF 4s '95 reg	106½	106½	106½
9 AT&SF 4s 1905-'55	99	99	99
2 AT&SF 4½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 ACLine 1st 4s '52	79	79	79
35 ACLine 4½s '64	68¼	68	68
2 AC Line 5s '45 t	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
5 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	37⅝	36¼	36¼
7 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	34½	34⅛	34⅛
5 Atl Guf&WI 5s '59	88	88	88
24 B&O '95 st A	46⅞	46½	46½
54 B&O '95 st C	53	52½	52⅝
31 B&O 2000 st D	46½	46	46¼
22 B&O '96 st F	46¼	46	46
267 B&O cv '60 st	29½	28½	28⅞
11 B&O 4s '48	69⅞	69¾	69¾
4 B&O S W '50 st	47½	47¼	47½
5 B&O T C 4s '59	55½	55½	55½
2 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	49	49	49
1 Bang&Aroo 5s '43	88	88	88
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	111	111	111
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	131½	131½	131½
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
2 Beth Stl 3s '60	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Blaw Knox 3½s '50	100½	100½	100½
23 Boston&Me 4½s '70	28¼	27⅝	28
8 Boston&Me 4s '60	7¼	7¼	7¼
30 Bos&NYAirL 4s '55	18¼	17½	18
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108	108	108
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	109⅜	109¼	109¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	106	106	106
10 BufGenEl 4½s '81	113	113	113
18 Buf R&P '57 st	47⅞	47	47⅞
2 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
2 Bush Term 5s '55	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
1 Can Sou 5s '62	87	87	87
1 Can Nat Ry 5s'70	100	100	100
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s51	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s56	97	97	97
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s57	97½	97	97½
6 Can Nor 6½s46	106½	106	106½
1 Can Pac 5s44	102	102	102
34 Can Pac 5s54	80½	79¾	80
5 Can Pac 4s perp	62¼	62¼	62¼
3 Caro C&O 4s65	106½	106⅜	106⅜
1 Carriers & Gen 5s50	101¼	101¼	101¼
14 Celanese 3s55	98	97½	97½
20 Cen of Ga 5½s59	4¾	4¾	4¾
37 Cen Ga 5s 59C	4½	4¼	4¼
69 Cen of Ga cn 5s45	12¾	12½	12¾
2 Cen Ga Chat 4s51	11½	11½	11½
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s45	39½	39½	39½
1 Cen NY Pow 3¼s62	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
38 Cen Pac 5s60	53	52½	52⅝
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s49	73½	73½	73½
30 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s54	70	70	70
54 Cen RR NJ 5s87	19¾	19¼	19⅞
4 Cen RR NJ 5s87 reg	16¾	16½	16½
3 Certain-td 5½s48	87	87	87
2 C&O 3½s96D	103½	103½	103½
12 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	104⅜	104	104⅜
20 Chic&Alt 3s49	17¼	16½	17¼
2 CB&O rfg 5s71A	86¼	85¾	85¾
2 CB&Q gen 4s58	87	86½	86½
9 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98½	98	98¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94	94	94
17 Chi & E Ill inc 97	25¼	25⅛	25¼
57 Ch Gt W inc 4½s2038	36¼	35¼	36¼
6 Chi Gt W 4s88	68	67¾	68
1 Chi I & L 6s66	10	10	10
5 Chi I&L 5s66	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
63 CMSP&Pac 5s75	9⅞	9½	9¾
78 CMSP&P ai 5s2000	23¼	23⅛	23⅜
13 CMSP 4½s89C	39½	38⅝	39¼
5 CMSP 4½s89E	39¼	39¼	39¼
7 CMSP gen 4s89	38½	38½	38½
13 Chi&NW 6½s36	29	28¾	28¾
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	16	16	16
2 Chi&NW gn 5s87	24⅝	24¼	24¼
1 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
56 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	23⅜	21¼	23⅛
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
19 Chi & NW 4s '87	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
10 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
7 Chi & NW 3½s '87	23	23	23
30 Chi & NW 3½s '87 reg	22¾	21¾	22¾
23 Chi R I&P 5s '52 A	12¼	12	12⅛
8 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	11	11	11
5 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	2⅝	2½	2½
23 CRI & P 4s '88	19⅜	19¼	19½
31 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	11¾	11½	11¾
4 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	10½	10½	10½
11 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	65	64⅜	65
1 CT Hte & SE inc 5s '60	52¼	52¼	52¼
5 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
2 Chi Un Sta 3½s '63	99⅜	99⅜	99¾
1 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
16 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	93¼	92¾	93⅛
12 Childs Co 5s '43	33	33	33
3 CCC & StL 4½s '77	58⅝	58⅜	58½
1 CCC & StL gen 4s '93	79	79	79
5 CCC & StL 4s '90	75	75	75
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	105⅛	105	105⅛
4 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	88	88	88
3 Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	89	89	89
12 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	79	78¾	78¾
12 Clev Un Ter 4¼s '77 C	71¾	71⅜	71⅜
1 Col F & I 5s '43	106	106	106
1 Col F & I 5s '70	81½	81½	81½
161 Col & So 4½s '80	24½	23½	23⅞
3 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
9 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
16 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103½	103¾
5 Coml Mack inc '69 ww	37½	37	37⅛
2 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Con Edis 3¼s '56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	25¼	25	25
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	108⅝	108	108
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Crane Co 2¾s 50	99½	99½	99½
1 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	96	96	96
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
4 Cuba RR 7½s 46	18¼	17½	17½
10 Cuba RR 5s 52	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
57 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	53⅞	53	53
3 D&RG4½s 36	11⅞	11¼	11¼
34 D&RG 4s 36	11⅞	11½	11⅝
6 D&RG West 5s 55	21¼	21¼	21¼
37 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	2⅛	2	2⅛
148 D&RGW West 5s 78	12½	11½	11¾
5 D Moin&Ft D 4s 35 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Dow Chem 2¼s	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	21	21	21
3 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	97	97	97
2 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	99¼	99¼	99¼
111 Erie rfg 5s 67	23⅜	23⅛	23¼
72 Erie rfg 5s 75	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
5 Erie 1st 4s 96	87½	87½	87½
16 Erie gen lien 4s 96	50¾	50½	50½
9 Erie cv 4s 53 A	45⅜	45	45
2 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	104¼	104⅛	104¼
37 Fla E Cst 5s '74	97⅜	93¼	97⅜
16 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9⅛	9	9⅛
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	90	90	90
3 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	13⅝	13¼	13¼
7 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	107	106¼	107
6 GtNor 5s '73	101	101	101
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93½	93½	93½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	108	108	108
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102¾	102½	102½
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98	97¾	97¾
1 GtNor 3¾s '67	84¼	84¼	84¼
8 G Bay & W deb B	8	8	8
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	69¼	69	69
10 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	41¾	41	41
4 Housatonic 5s '37	64¼	64¼	64¼
44 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	29⅞	28½	28½
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	46	45½	46
32 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11½	11⅛	11¼
16 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	45¼	45¼	45¼
9 Ill Cen 4s '53	43¾	43¼	43¼
34 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45	44⅝	44⅝
25 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	44⅞	44¼	44¼
33 Ill Cen 5s '55	53	52⅞	52⅞
30 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	48½	47⅞	48½
21 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44⅝	44	44
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	103¼	103¼	103¼
26 Int Gt Nor ai 6s '52	11½	11½	11½
102 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	16⅞	15¾	16
40 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	16	15	15½
16 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	15⅞	15½	15½
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	49½	48	49½
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	87	87	87
3 Int Paper 6s '55	103½	103¼	103½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	78	78	78
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	45¼	45	45¼
60 Int T&T 5s '55	47¾	47¼	47½
3 James F&Clea 4s '59	53¾	53¾	53¾
32 KCFS&M 4s36	44	43½	43¾
14 KCFS&M 4s36ct	42½	42½	42½
5 KC South 5s50	72⅞	72½	72¾
12 KC South 3s50	67	66¾	66¾
3 KC Term 4s60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Ky Ind T 4½s61st	80¾	80½	80¾
4 Koppers Co 4s51	103½	103½	103¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s60	61	61	61
10 Lac Gas 5s42	95	95	95
3 L E & West 2d 5s 41	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
7 Leh C&N 4½s54A	68½	68½	68½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s54	44	44	44
1 Leh Val Coal 5s54 st	44¾	44¾	44¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s74st	42	42	42
7 Leh Val Terb 5s54	47¼	47¼	47¼
4 Leh Val NY 4½s50	47¾	47¾	47¾
10 Leh Val 5s2003 ct	34¼	34¼	34¼
56 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30¾	30	30¼
80 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¼	28	28½
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	25½	25½	25½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s49	97½	97½	97½
1 Louisiana&Ark 5s69	86	86	86
1 Lou&Jeff Bdge 4s45	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Lou&N 4½s2003	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Louis&N 3¾s2003	94⅝	94½	94½
6 Louis&N 3¾s2003	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 L&N Pad &M 4s46	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Lou G&E 3¼s66	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	52¾	52¼	52¾
16 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	109⅞	109½	109⅞
5 Mich Cen 4½s '79	67	67	67
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105	104¾	104¾
5 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	44	44	44
1 M&StL rfg 5s '62	1¼	1¼	1¼
30 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	4¾	4	4⅜
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	13	13	13
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12½	12	12
18 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11¾	11⅝	11¾
155 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	30⅛	28⅜	28½
64 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	10¼	10	10
30 M-K-T 4½s '78	26⅞	25½	25¾
16 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	37¼	36¼	36¼
33 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	25	24	24½
23 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1⅜	1¼	1¼
11 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	24¼	24⅛	24⅛
231 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	24½	23¾	24
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	23⅝	23½	23½
22 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	25⅜	24½	24½
22 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	24½	23⅞	23⅞
68 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
3 MonWPaPbSv4½s '60	110½	110½	110½
11 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	105½	105¼	105½
42 Mor & Essex 5s '55	40⅞	40¼	40¼
74 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	37⅜	36¾	37
27 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42½	42	42½
12 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
10 Natl Steel 3s '65	103	103	103
1 NEngRR 5s '45	58½	58½	58½
18 N Eng RR 4s 45	59⅜	58¾	59⅛
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 N Orl Term 4s 52	74	74	74
13 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	43	43	43
42 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68	67¼	67⅜
71 NYC 4½s 2013 A	61	60½	60½
9 NYC cn 4s 98	67	66⅝	67
9 NYC 3¾s 46	95¼	95¼	95¼
6 NYC cv 3¼s 52	63½	63½	63½
6 NYC&HR 4s 42	100½	100½	100½
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	87⅞	86⅞	86⅞
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	63	63	63
5 NY Chi&StL 6s 50	83⅝	83½	83⅝
47 NYChi&StL 6s 41	98	97¾	97¾
25 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	74	73½	73¾
20 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62⅞	62	62¼
5 NYCh&StL 3½s 47	94¼	94¼	94¼
6 NY ock Co 4s 51	62⅝	62¼	62¼
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	57	57	57
7 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	53¼	53	53¼
10 NYLE&WCoal5½s42	99	99	99
32 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	27¾	27¼	27¼
27 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	45	44½	44⅝
15 NYNH&H 4½s 67	26½	25¾	25¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	26½	26½	26½
14 NYNH&H 4s 56	26¼	26	26⅛
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	6½	6¼	6¼
2 NYNH&H 3½s 47	25½	25½	25½
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	25½	25¼	25¼
30 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
21 NYO&W gen 4s 55	2⅝	2½	2½
2 NY Steam 3½s 63	106	106	106
4 NY S&W gen 5s 40	15½	15½	15½
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	39	39	39
2 NY Trap R 6s 46	95	95	95
57 NYW&Bost4½s46	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
9 Norf Sout 5s 61 ct	18⅛	18	18
32 Norf Sou 5s 61A	18½	18	18
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
11 Norf & W 4s 96	126½	126¼	126½
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	105	105	105
2 Nor Am 4s 59 cld	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
2 Nor Am Cc 3½s 49	106	106	106
27 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67¾	67¼	67½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	59½	59½	59½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	60	59½	59½
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	53⅞	54
11 Nor Pac 4s 97	79⅞	79⅞	79½
24 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	115	115	115
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	107	107
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	85	84½	85
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	65	65	65
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112½	112⅜	112½
3 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108½	108½	108½
6 Pen Co 4s 63	104½	104½	104½
7 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	108¾	108¾	108⅝
5 Pen P&Lt 5s 69	108½	108½	108½
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111⅜	111¾	111¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121	121	121
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106⅛	106	106⅛
14 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	96⅛	96	96⅛
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	102¼	102⅛	102¼
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	112	112	1112
20 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96¼	95¾	96
6 Peo GL&C 1st Chi 5s 47	115½	115½	115½
1 Peoria&E 1st 4s 60	51	50	50
6 Peoria&E inc 4s 90	6¾	6⅜	6¾
24 Pere Marq 5s 56	79¾	79¼	79¾
4 Pere Mark 4½s 80	73	72½	72½
9 Phila Co 5s 67	107	106½	106½
22 Phi Read C&I cv 6s 49	5¼	5	5¼
12 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	18	17⅞	17⅞
26 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59 B	56	55¾	55⅞
12 Pitt & W Va 4½s '60 C	56	55¾	55¾
2 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	83½	83¼	83¼
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95¾	95¾	95¾
38 Readg 4½s '97 A	83¼	82½	82½
5 Readg 4½s '97 B	82	82	82
6 Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww	103⅞	103¾	103¾
2 Republic Steel 4½s '61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Republic Steel 4½s '56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
13 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	44¼	43¾	44
9 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	10	9¾	9¾
3 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	7½	7½	7½
10 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	93½	93½	93½
5 St LIM&S 4s R&C '33	69¼	68½	68½
2 St LPeo & NW 5s '48	34⅝	34⅛	34½
15 St L Pub Srve 5s '59	14	13¾	14
18 St L S F 5s B '50 ct	13½	13¼	13½
3 St L S F 4½s '78	14¼	14	14
1 St L S F 4½s '78 ct st	13½	13½	13½
38 St L S F 4s '50 A	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞
2 St L S F 4s '52 A ct	12¾	12¼	12¼
6 St L S W 5s '52	25½	25½	25½
2 St L S W rfg 5s '90	17	17	17
1 St L S W 1st 4s '89	75½	75¼	75½
2 St P & KC Sh L 4½s 41	87	87	87
20 St P Gr Trk 1st 4½s '47	3¾	3¾	3¾
33 S A & A Pass 4s '43	91½	91	91
40 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
3 Seab A L 6s '45 ct	6	6	6
3 Seab A L 4s '49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
48 Seab A L 4s '50 st	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
24 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
14 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
30 Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	96	96	96
8 Socony-Vac 3s 64	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 So Bell T&T 3s 79	103½	103½	103½
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
63 Sou Pac 4½s 68	50¾	50	50¼
10 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50½	49⅞	50
53 So Pac 4½s 69	50¾	50	50¼
3 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66¾	66⅛	66¼
5 So Pac cll 4s 49	48⅝	48½	48⅝
62 So Pac 3¾s 46	62	61¾	62
49 So Pac 4s Ore 77	52	51⅞	51⅞
1 So Pac SFter 4s 50	84	84	84
19 South Ry 6½s 56	87½	87	87½
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	82½	82	82
5 South

Hull Charts Postwar Course

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull believes the American people "will pray every morning for the mountains to fall upon us" if they ever have to endure totalitarianism and autarchy for any length of time.

The Secretary of State said that to a House Appropriations Subcommittee during testimony, made public today, on the State Department's regular appropriation bill.

"My belief is, as I have said to you before," the Secretary told the Committee, "that if and when this war ends, the supreme question will relate to a sound economic program for the world; that the economic forces of the world will then be organized either straight in the direction of totalitarian autarchy, with all its innumerable methods and practices so revolting to a free people; or these economic forces will come under the leadership of some great Nation like ours—and I do not know of any other that would be in that position—which, just as it is keeping alive the principles of liberty and freedom and popular government, would keep alive the fundamental principles of a liberal commercial policy.

"The course of the world toward economic autarchy would be halted under that leadership, and the world faced again toward a sane practical course of sound economic recovery.

"One or other of those courses will be pursued, and unless tremendous effort is made it will be the course of totalitarianism and autarchy, and we will pray every morning for the mountains to fall upon us, after we have experienced that for a time."

Will Nazis Attack Soviet?

Continued from Page 1

guesswork. Nobody who has not seen the stocks with his own eyes can say for certain whether they really exist in warehouses or only on paper. All that is known for certain is that the German diet, if still adequate has long been monotonous and that vast quantities of foodstuffs have been requisitioned for the occupied territories during the past winter.

Another pointer in the same direction was the recent revelation in the American press of a transaction—described by Vice Premier Admiral Darlan of France as an instance of German generosity—whereby Occupied France, in return for a large number of livestock, regained some of the wheat which the Germans previously had requisitioned.

Experts here hold that it certainly would be unwise to build too much on such facts. But they feel that is its necessary for a correct appreciation of European opinion to mention them.

Among the Czechs, in particular, there is practical unanimity that the Soviet ultimately will be in the war.

Liquor Control At Camps Urged

MOBILE, Ala., April 2 (AP)—Vigorous enforcement of liquor control regulations in the vicinity of Army and Navy training centers and posts was asked yesterday by the National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association in convention here.

A resolution offered by a committee headed by Lowell C. Body of the Ohio Department of Liquor Control, urged "diligent" enforcement by member States to avoid "evil influences which may result from abuses arising from illegal and improper sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages."

Mr. Body, however, pointed out that several of the 13 States using the "monopoly control" system (state stores) were already tightening control in the neighborhood of service camps.

Passage of the resolution, selection of Chicago as the next convention city and elevation of M. L. Curtis, Chairman of the Iowa Liquor Control Commission, to a Vice-Presidency, was the chief business handled by the convention as it brought its two-day meeting here to a close.

Carolina Plan For Summer Plays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A summer theater producing a series of popular plays and offering courses in acting, production, and radio technique, is to be conducted for a period of six weeks by Arthur Coe Gray, instructor of Furman University's department of drama and speech.

The school will be located at Lake Summit, three miles from Saluda, N. C., and eight miles from Hendersonville, N. C., for the first time this coming summer, Mr. Gray announced.

Housed in its own quarters, with cottages for students and teachers, the school will offer practical and theoretical instruction in various branches of the theater arts.

During its six weeks' session, six famous plays will be produced for the public, the productions to provide practical experience for the students. However, several professional actors and actresses, whose names will be announced later, will be brought to Lake Summit for the season as a nucleus for the student acting company.

The season's productions also call for a number of original dramas, Mr. Gray disclosed. The bulk of the productions, however, will consist of such authors as Clare Booth, Eugene O'Neill, Robert E. Sherwood, and Maxwell Anderson.

35 P.C. of State Population In N. C. Cities and Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Although North Carolina always has been considered a predominantly rural State, a survey just completed by Warren V. Hall of Charlotte, member of the State Board of Elections, disclosed that a fraction over 35 per cent of North Carolinians live in incorporated cities and towns. The survey was made from figures compiled by the Bureau of Commerce for the 1940 census.

Of the State's population of 3,571,623, some 1,258,069 live in cities and towns, while 2,313,554 reside in rural areas. In two districts in the State, according to Mr. Hall, the urban population exceeds the rural population.

U. S. Army Carries Weight; Draftees Gain 15 Pounds

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Selectees being brought into the Army for training, President Roosevelt told reporters, gain an average of about 15 pounds in service.

Discussing his inspections of Army units at Fort Jackson, S. C., and Fort Bragg, N. C., March 31, the President said he was very much pleased with what he had seen.

Education Funds Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Expenditures by the State of Virginia for education, which totaled $16,201,148 in 1931, declined to a 10-year low of $11,680,199 in 1934, and then climbed steadily to $21,270,732 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, figures tabulated by L. McCarthy Downs, State Auditor of Public Accounts, discloses.

Local Classified

(Continued.)

FURRIERS

FUR SPRING JACKETS—Excellent collection; low-priced; remodeling and repairing; Parisian craftsmanship; storage vaults with Revillon Freres minimum $2.50. ARMAND et SOEUR, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CHickering 4-1424.

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ATLANTIC CITY *(Continued)*

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CRANFORD

It's time to select your EASTER CARDS We believe you will find them the loveliest you have ever seen. Also Easter Bunnies and Toys. A new shipment of costume jewelry and gifts just arrived from the Gift Shows. GOLDENBERG'S 8 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.

Seager's Drug Store J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm. *Agents for* Lucien Lelong Toiletries 103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J. Phone CR 6-0700

Reel-Strong Coal Co. JAMES A. STRONG, Pres. COAL—OIL—COKE Corner Union and North Avenue Cranford, N. J. Tel. CR 6-0900

EAST ORANGE

Of All the Year the Prettiest Cards Are the EASTER CARDS 622 Central Avenue 370 Main Street Post's

Dorothy LAMONT *Suits, Dresses, Sportswear* 1 North Harrison St. Or. 5-6255

The Swagger Shop 22 North Harrison Street Sportswear in fascinating colors and materials at amazingly low prices.

ANGLAIS 559 Main Street OR. 3-0927 *Bakers, Caterers, Restaurateurs*

For Custom-Built Upholstery Furniture Repairing Slip Covers and Drapes *Made to order—consult* PHILIP SCHMIDT 465 Main St., facing Ashland Ave.

Springdale Service Station 387 Springdale Ave. Tel. Or. 3-9510 One-Stop Service *Cars Called For and Delivered* COMPLETE INSPECTION WORK BRAKES—LIGHTS

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN SILVER *Cleaned, Repaired, Replated* 589 Central Ave., Over Sears Roebuck

Petit Paris HATS *Individually Designed by Eraine Wendling* 519 Main Street (Hale Building)

JEAN BRACKETT *Hats* "Smart but Wearable" Price Range $1.95 to $4.95 2A Washington St., near Main St.

BEST BROS. Butter—Eggs Roasting Chickens—Broilers *Deliveries in the Oranges, Maplewood and Milburn.* Tel. Livingston 6-0567

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Live to Serve! "When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it." LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING RUG SHAMPOOING Crescent Laundry HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Chas. T. Honecker Florist 445 Central Avenue at Burnett Street Phone Or. 3-7360—7361 Member F. T. D.

Charlotte Chari Davis CORSETIERE *Foundations made to your measure individually fitted* 11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO. Radios and Radio Service Wiring and Repairs Lighting Fixtures and Appliances 18 Washington Place OR 3-8503

C. A. LUND *The Jeweler* Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought 617 Central Ave. at Harrison St. Or. 3-4990

ELIZABETH

Budget Your Easter Outfit with a convenient R. J. GOERKE CO. Jr. Charge Account or open a regular 30-day charge account . . . let us explain its many advantages. 100 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Paul Hungelmann, Inc. CANDY SHOPPE *Home Made Easter Novelties Candy and Ice Cream* We Deliver 260 Morris Avenue Tel. Eliz. 2-9165 Elizabeth, N. J.

EASTER CARDS Commercial Printing, Greeting Cards Personalized Stationery Styled by Wilco Arch Printing and Stationery Chas. Peterson, Prop. 249 Morris Ave. El. 2-5555

KLEIN'S WOMEN'S APPAREL SHOP *Newest Spring Styles* COATS SUITS DRESSES Open Evenings 1129 Elizabeth Ave.

PARK FLORIST "Say It With Flowers" M. J. Swan Roselle Pk., N. J. 143 Chestnut St. R. O. 4-1813

ENGLEWOOD

LAW INCORPORATED 15 East Palisade Avenue HABERDASHER Englewood 3-4152 *Feature Values*

$29.50 Hair top and bottom Inner Spring Mattress	$17.87
$16.50 Simmons 90 Double Deck Coil Spring	10.95
$149.00 3 Pc. 18th Century Solid Mahog. Bedroom Suite	114.50

FRANKLIN FURNITURE CO. Inc. 32-34 Dean Street, Englewood, N. J. *For Successful Easter Shopping,* Visit the PHILMORE STORE, Inc. 45 West Palisade Ave. Englewood, N. J. Dresses • COATS • Suits Englewood 3-3312

HACKENSACK

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc. *Flowers for All Occasions and Unusual Selection of Pottery* 286 MAIN ST., Near Library Hack 2-6416

FEIST BAKERY *Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best* "Look for the Orange Box" "Our five expert girls insure prompt service" 247 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

Shoes for the Family RICCI'S SHOE SERVICE, Inc. 43 Kings Hwy. East, Haddonfield, N. J. Phone Haddonfield 4213 Open Evenings

NEW JERSEY

HADDONFIELD *(Continued)*

Bell Phone 51 S-K Oil Burners Keystone Phone 77-2446

H. P. DREYER, Inc. 140 King's Highway East *Repairing a Specialty* Plumbing Heating Sheet Metal Humidifiers Radiator Covers Buckwheat Grates

JOHN D. BARR *Insurance* Business Phone: Camden 3635

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries KOHLER'S We carry a full line of BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS 422 HADDON AVENUE Phone Haddonfield 1709 Free Delivery Open Evenings

"Outfitters for Gentlemen" Finney Wood's Men's Shop Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits 111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

WARREN'S SERVICE STATION TANNER STREET Richfield Gas and Oils Tires and Accessories Service Planned to Meet Your Needs Our attention is personal to you and your car PHONE HADDONFIELD 3730

HADDON HEIGHTS

WILLIAM V. DENISE *Atlantic Service Station* Clements Bridge Rd. and White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights, N. J. *For delivery service call H. H. 4432* Appliances Fuel Oil

W. C. DAVIS Plumbing, Heating and Oil Burner —Service and Installation— 605 Station Ave. HH 3210

JOHNSON'S BEAUTY SHOP 611 W. H. Pike, Haddon Heights Ph. 1113 *Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings*

HOBOKEN

LEVITIN & UNTERWEISER INSURANCE 2852 Boulevard, Jersey City JOurnal Square 2-0665

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc. Jersey City, N. J. Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil JOurnal Square 4-8111

Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners JEWELRY STORE CENTRAL WM GEIGER Proprietor DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY 390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning. 29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J. Phone Bay 3-4600

BErgen 3-2036 JOHN H. GERKEN Coal Koppers Coke Fuel Oil *Hudson County Deliveries* 98 Bentley Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning MOVING STORAGE RUG CLEANING NEW FURNITURE DEPT. GOODMAN'S 830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

LOUIS CRACCO Scientifically constructed footwear for you and your children. 170 Maplewood Ave SO. 2-2143

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD *(Continued)*

SIRLYN'S *The exclusive Men's and Boys' Store* Stetson Hats, Interwoven Socks Arrow and Manhattan Shirts McGregor Sportswear and Gloves Swank Art Jewelry 163 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 21062

DARE'S FLOWERS At Easter Give Gifts of Flowers and Plants for Joyous Greetings 92 Baker Street SO. 2-1676 MEMBER F. T. D.

CLAIRIDGE BEAUTY SHOP Easter Specials *on all permanent waves.* 3 Items, $1.35 95 BAKER STREET SO. 2-9886 355 Millburn Ave., Millburn ML. 6-2069

STRUBBE'S *Fancy Molded Ice Cream for your Easter dinner* Home Made Candy, Fresh Daily 178 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-2465 1102 Clinton Ave., Essex 3-3920 Irvington

THE CAMERA CENTER Photographic Supplies Models, Photo Finishing 168 Maplewood Avenue Harry C. Thompson, Jr.

THE HOBBY SHOP Easter Cards and Gifts "As usual we have the unusual" LOUISE M. ROFF 97 Baker St. S. O. 2-2625

Mayfair Gift and Sweet Shop Selected Easter Cards and Gifts Order Mayfair Sweets Early for Easter 183 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-1624

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER *Hardware and Housewares* WHEELBARROWS FERTILIZERS FISHING TACKLE ROLLER SKATES Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

Moving—Storage Rug Cleaning Floor Coverings RIMBACK STORAGE CO.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Spinning Wheel INC. KNITTING YARNS FREE INSTRUCTIONS EXPERT BLOCKING 27 CHURCH STREET HELEN MONTCLAIR OAKLEY

LOUIS HARRIS FOUNDED 1875 *Montclair's Department Store* Spring Dresses, Hats, Accessories

S. Bahto DRY CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS *Same Day Cleaning Service if Desired* 244 Lorraine Ave., Mont. 3-1588

Persian Oriental Rugs BROADLOOM CARPETS WASHING REPAIRING STORING RUGS M. G. YEGHIAN 196 Claremont Avenue Mont. 2-3700

APPLEGATE FARM Guernsey Milk Ice Cream *A Complete Dairy Service* 616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

GLADYS ROBERTSON "We Individualize Your Costume" DRESSES, COATS, SUITS 349 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair

"The Shop That's Different" Nann's Flowers *For Easter* Phone Montclair 2-2353—605 Bloomfield Av. Night Phone—Verona 8-1863 Greenhouses—Verona, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR *(Continued)*

FOR FINE FLOWERS Massmann 416 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-3000

Anderson's Flowers Inc. 4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J. Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

QUALITY FOOD! *Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere* The Wedgwood Cafeteria 20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS Kane's and Sportswear 47 Church Street Montclair New Jersey

Frances Rose *Frocks and Every Accessory* 609½ Valley Road, Upper Montclair

Order Fuel Oil From HARRY F. KNIERING 39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J. TEL. MONT. 2-8300 Representing NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO. Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil (Hyper Refined Only Not a Blend)

Electrical Contractors BOGART and HANSEN 568 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-6870

Spring on its way ! ! ! See us for Garden Supplies, Fertilizers and Paints Visit or Telephone Moore's Hardware Store, Inc. Phones Mont. 2-3210—3211 233 Glen Ridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.

GIFTS BOOKS GREETING CARDS BURNER'S 629 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

BELLE BRENNAN *Millinery and Accessories* 25 Church Street Mont. 2-8791

EASTER CARDS Madsons 127 Bloomfield Ave., Mont. 2-1651 Estab. 1880 61 Years' Continuous Service

Henry Becker & Son, Inc. "Exclusively" Grade "A" Dairy Products Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

Come in and see our EASTER DISPLAY A. HENRY STRUBBE *Home Made Ice Creams and Confections* 1063 Broad St., Near Watchung Ave. Bloomfield Tel. Bloomfield 2-2021

SPORTS MODES The Milady's Shop of Chapman's Upper Montclair

Montclair 3-0622 Parking Space Betty Van Orden *Hair Studio* *Custom Permanent Waves* 720 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Cooper Studio *Artists and Interior Designers* UPHOLSTERY, CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, FURNITURE, FLOOR COVERINGS 570 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J. Mo. 2-9159

C. JOHNSON & CO., Inc. *Awnings, Window Shades And Venetian Blinds* 9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J. Tel. Mont. 2-6208

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON INSURANCE KINNEY BLDG. NEWARK N.J. MITCHELL 2-2246

Buy Direct and Save Money KNITTING YARNS *All Yarns — All Colors* WOOLCRAFT PRODUCTS 12 Hill Street, Newark, N. J. Ma. 3-1458

Our method of individual Foot Fitting assures you of Foot Comfort. Our sensible straight lasts are your assurance of lasting freedom from discomfort after walking or standing.

ELFIN'S ARCH AID SHOE SHOP 26 Academy Street Phone: Market 3-3375 NEWARK, N. J.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK (Continued)

In New Jersey . . .
GRIFFITHS IS THE HOME OF

STEINWAY • CHICKERING
KIMBALL • MUSETTE • MINIPIANO
WURLITZER • GRIFFITH
HAMMOND ORGAN • NOVACHORD
and the HAMMOND SOLOVOX
"The Music Center of New Jersey"

GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
603 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET STREET • PATERSON, N. J.
330 W. FRONT STREET • PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All Stores Open Evenings

Hahne & Co.

Newark and Montclair, N. J.

COOPERATIVE PURCHASING BUREAU
63 New Street, Newark Ma. 3-4444-5
PRESTO COOKER
1 qt.—$9.50 2 qt.—$10.50
3 qt.—$11.50
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

NEW BRUNSWICK

BERTHA LUISE GIFT SHOP
Art Linens
Representative for Associated Authors Books advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Greeting Cards.
209 New York Ave. Near Vocational School

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 8-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Friday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts 25c
Permanent Waves $3.00 to $7.00
Ends $2.50 up
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

Phone ORange 4-9585
LEON DIAMOND CO.
Easter Coats, Dresses
Sportswear
211 Main St., Cor. Canfield St.

Orange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 Scotland Road

BONELESS SHAD A SPECIALTY
SANITARY FISH MARKET
Fish That's Fit to Eat
Free and Prompt Delivery in the Oranges and Maplewood
OR. 5-4700 181 Main Street

Austin's
MILLINERY
219 Main Street
Cor. Canfield St. Orange, N. J.

J. Roizy
FRENCH DRY CLEANING
All Work Done on Premises
5 Hours Service if Requested
Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring
Furs Remodeled—Cold Storage
Tel. Or. 3-5851 51 Central Ave.

Inez C. Noyes
THE ORANGE BOOK SHOP
Greeting Cards—Lending Library
Gifts
85 Main Street Near Hillyer Street

SOUTH ORANGE

BELLIN'S
"A safe place to shop"
Easter Gloves, Hosiery and Handbags. A beautiful collection. In the new Spring Shades.
61 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-3354

IRENE'S
Flower Shop
Easter Greetings
126 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4480

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Bond Cinnamon Raisin Bread, 15c loaf
B&M Brown Bread, large cans, 2 for 29c
B&M Baked Beans, large cans, 2 for 29c
155 So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-4600

For Suburban Homes
CONSULT
FREDERICK L. WOLF
Realtor
7 So. Orange Ave., So. Orange
Call A. Harding

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE (Continued.)

Spring Footwear
Style, Personalized Fitting, Sensible Prices
POSTURBILDER SHOES, INC.
Specializing in Junior Footwear
60 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4822

ALBERT VOSS
Easter Cards
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys and Games
4 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-1646

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main St., Paterson, N. J.
388 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

PATERSON

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
For Your Convenience
Open Thursday Eve. until 9
"A safe place to shop"
Tel. PLFD. 6-3100, Plainfield, N. J.

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-5900

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd 6-2776

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE

Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578
SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

WHITTON'S
Women's Apparel
Lingerie and Hosiery
630 Park Ave. Tel. PL. 6-1148

For Quality, Economy and Promptness
See us—We call for and deliver without charge.
Lightning Shoe Repairing Co.
204 East Front St. Opp. Strand Theatre
Tel. PL. 6-2637

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Plumbing—Heating
"Difficult Problems Solved"
Water Heaters Gas Ranges
Oil Burners
LOUIS V. ZIEGLER
Bogota, N. J. Hack. 2-5427

Ridgefield Park Auto Company
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN ZEPHYR
33 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-3760

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK (Continued.)

R. L. MAHON FUEL CO.
COAL
FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

ARONSON'S FUR SHOP
Storage and Repairs
On Fur and Cloth Coats
165 Main Street Hack. 2-8428

RIDGEWOOD

JEAN'S MILLINERY
28 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Gay Flowered Lovely Straws and Felts—Bright Veils Complemented by Smart Bags Can Spell
'HAPPY EASTER' for You

Exclusive Agency for Knox and Gage Hats

Headquarters for SEEDS, FERTILIZERS and GARDEN SUPPLIES
Ridgewood Hardware Co., Inc.
"The Big Store"
9-13 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Mail and Phone Orders Filled Phone Ridg. 6-1016—6-0107

The Greenery
Flower Shop
Artistic Floral Arrangements
82 E. Ridgewood Ave., Phone 6-0285
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS
Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of
EASTER
Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
Corsages of Your Selection
Schweinfurth Home
Place your order now for Easter morning delivery.
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760

RED CROSS SHOES for Women
FLORSHEIM SHOES for Men
Children's Shoes expertly fitted.
MARCUS
63 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WESTERMAN'S
Juvenile Fashion Centre
Layettes and Gifts
Stork Leased Free for Your Showers
1 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone Ri. 6-3733

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

Electric Home Servants, Inc.
Refrigerators, Ranges, Dishwashers and Modern Kitchens
Bendix Home Laundry
GE Appliances
Ri. 6-1414 135 E. Ridgewood Ave.

MEYER'S
Better Easter Candies
Complete Luncheon—35c
Home Made Candy and Ice Cream
51 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

For A Happy Easter
Enjoy Home Made Candies
by
FERN WOOD
103½ E. Ridgewood Ave., Opp. Park

The New Spring
Enna Jetticks
For Women, $5 and $6
Smart, Stylish, Comfortable
Shoes for the Entire Family
MEYERSON SHOE STORE
7 East Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

Easter Bunnies and Novelties
Complete Line of Greeting Cards
Schrafft's and Whitman Candies in Easter Packages
B. DRAPKIN
30 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.

RUTHERFORD

Werners
Complete Outfitters to Men
Now Showing
All New Spring Styles
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

GERTRUDE R. SCHAMPAN
Gift and Card Shop
Large Selection of Greeting Cards, Pottery, China and Glass, Lamps, Pictures, Purses, Occasional Furniture, Artificial Flowers, Costume Jewelry and Accessories, Handkerchiefs
126 PARK AVENUE RU. 2-2046

MAISON JIANNE
(SUZANNE HOXIE)
Exclusive Spring Millinery
Sole Agent for GAGE Hats
2 Ames Avenue Ru. 2-2845

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT

TREE PRUNING
Now Is the Time to Have Your FRUIT AND SHADE TREES TRIMMED
COMPLETE TREE SERVICE by Trained Men covered by Insurance
Trees Sprayed at the Proper Time
No Charge for Estimates
F. A. CUTTER
486 Conover Ter., Orange
Phone OR 3-2493

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave. SU 6-0271

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
AT SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Building Materials
Summit 6-0029 38 Russell Place

DAVID J. FLOOD
25 Per Cent Discount on all
LAMPS and SHADES
361 Springfield Avenue Sum. 6-3361

EASTER FASHIONS
for children from infancy to fourteen years
Stuffed Animals Dolls
JUVENILE SHOP
378 Springfield Avenue

New Cars Used Cars—All Makes
Authorized Ford Service
Mercury Ford Lincoln Zephyr
GUILDFORD MOTORS, Inc.
Washing 517 Springfield Ave. Polishing

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Buster Brown Shoes
for Children
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
386 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

W. L. BAKER, Inc.
Now Showing
SPRING CLOTHING
and Furnishings for Men and Boys
426 Springfield Avenue

TEANECK

Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
454 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1656

Patronize Home Industry
Complete Insurance Service
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
REAL ESTATE
1452 Queen Anne Road Tel. Teaneck 7-4964

LILY'S
Exclusive Millinery
Handbags, Hosiery
424 CEDAR LANE TEA. 6-2440-J

WESTFIELD

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

Your Spring Hat Is Here
Also Gloves, Bags, Slips and Dresses in a New and Colorful Selection. We invite your patronage.
MILADY'S SHOPPE
131 E. Broad Street
Open Evenings Westfield, N. J.

ANDREW
Hair Stylist
New Cascade Shaping 75 cents
233 North Avenue Tel. We. 2-4090
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Annual Spring Flower Show
You are invited, bring your friends
PALM SUNDAY., April 6, 1 to 6 P. M.
Doerrer's Conservatories
167 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST. Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods.
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

WALTER BURD'S
AMOCO SERVICE STATION
Center for Lubrication
Central Avenue and Quimby Street
Tel. We. 2-3932

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-3164-J
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Weitherhold & Metzger
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 7120

Sterling Silver
By
Gorham, International, Towle
Reed & Barton
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

HARVEY KIPP
"The Finest in Meats"
Featuring
4-H Club Baby Beef
67 West Broad St., Bethlehem Phone 542

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats, Linens, Towels and Domestics
Special sales in progress.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN

Make This a Joyous Easter
With Flowers From
RYANS
351 West 8th Street Phone 78-275

HOUSEWIFE BAKERY
For That Special Easter Gift
Cakes and Cookies
Colorful Egg Novelties for the Children's Baskets
822 State Street Phone 45-200

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	R	I	T	E	R		D	I	S	H		
R	I	C	E		A	V	O	N		A		
I	D	E		S	P	A	N	C	E	L		
G	E		S	P	I	N		E	R	S		
H		A	P	O	D		A	N	I			
T	O	B	I	T		S	I	S	A	L		
	W	E	T		C	O	D	E		A		
H	E	L		S	O	F	A		P	C		
A	D	A	M	A	N	T		L	E	U		
I		R	I	N	G		B	E	R	N		
R	U	D	D		O	L	I	V	I	A		

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
The Quality Specialty Shop of Erie

HARRISBURG

Harold's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

DODGE
and
PLYMOUTH
Motor Cars—Trucks
VISIT US
Good Used Cars
Strouse & Jarrett
York Rd., Abington Ogontz 4600

TWIN ART STUDIO
HELEN RIDDELL HOLCOMBE, MUS. B.
Soloist First Church of Christ, Scientist
Jenkintown, Pa.
Private and Class lessons:
THE SINGING VOICE
THE SPOKEN WORD
600 Cloverly Avenue Ogontz 5961

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For a complete selection of
EASTER CARDS
For your friends and loved ones
Visit
GIFT NOOK
209 SOUTH 15TH STREET
Open Evenings *Gifts of Distinction*

Custom Made Hats
Exquisite Models Individually Created for the Individual
Le Bonnet
Fifth Floor
135 South 17th Street Locust 3570

Joseph's HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
For all types of hair
1636 WALNUT STREET KINGSLEY 2353

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

CAPEHART WITH FM
World's finest automatic phonograph with FREQUENCY MODULATION radio. Make the side-by-side tone test. Only Capehart plays records on both sides. There is a CAPEHART PANAMUSE for as little as $150.00.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION
PENN A. C. BLDG., RITTENHOUSE SQUARE
Est. 1926 Open Wed. and Thurs. Eves.
Chestnut Hill 3796 Catering

HOME COOKED MEALS
With all the flavor of fresh butter, milk, eggs. No substitutes used.
Lunch—25, 35, 40 cents
Dinner 50, 60, 75 cents
Sunday, 12:00 to 8:00
METH'S
7139 Germantown Avenue Mt. Airy

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
THREE GORGEOUS RINGS
for my lady. Set with Star Sapphires (nature's miracle six-pointed star) and diamonds to show contrast.
$115.00, $280.00, $450.00
109 So. 13th Street

See Our New 1941 Line of
ELECTROLUX GAS REFRIGERATORS
in Our Display Room
We also sell a complete line of Gas Ranges
Deferred Payments if Desired
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
N. W. Cor. 13th and Windrim Ave.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Mic. 3121 Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 5795

Trommer's Vanity Shoppe
5342 Greene Street
Make an appointment for your
SPRING PERMANENT NOW
Machine or Machineless
Specialists in All Branches of Beauty Work
Haircutting for Men, Women and Children by Mr. Trommer.
Victor 4096

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339, Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH (Continued)

CHURCH and COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Real Estate and Insurance
JENKINSON
Realty Company
Linden 3148 Bellevue, Pa.

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods — Notions
Men's Wear
LI 0137 Hemstitching

KNELL'S HARDWARE
Hardware, Paints, Oils
Glass and
House Furnishing Goods
PHONES: LINDEN 6500, 6501
511 Lincoln Avenue Bellevue, Pa.

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

FLOWERS
Giles, The Florist
123 S. Fifth Street Dial 7168
We are now taking orders for our own home made cocoanut cream EASTER EGGS at 40c a lb.

SAYLOR'S
4th and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

For clothes with that smart, casual, well-bred look . . .
jeannette
5TH AND PENN S
5th and Penn

POMEROY'S
Leaders in the Easter Parade
Since 1876
Complete Stocks Now
for Men, Women and Children

Easter Hats and Haberdashery
Paul's
MEN'S SHOP
527 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

SCRANTON

Dress Up
Put Spring in your step
SAMTERS

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Straubs)
Tailored HATS
Flower HATS
Gay HATS
and Sober HATS
121 N. Washington Av.

MODERATELY PRICED

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
"Best Buick Yet"
Esso—Quaker State Oils
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired *Belt Work*
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

COLONIAL FLOWER SHOPS
417 Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 545
820 Merchant St. Tel. Ambridge 656
for EASTER
Plants and Cut Flowers
PERL & REICHBAUM
Successors to
CAMPNEY'S "FINER FOODS"
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
425 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 1404

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE

RUMSEY'S
CHEVROLET
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
Esso
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

RUMFORD
ALL PHOSPHATE
Baking Powder
The Two-to-One Leavener
MARTEL BROS.

SNOWDEN'S
18th Century Furniture Excels
Media

INSURANCE
GEORGE W. De FOREST
SW. 30 LOC. 7235

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

Interboro Laundry Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila, and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MADISON 530

WILKINSBURG

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters
755 Penn Avenue Pe. 4875

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

THE CHARME SHOP
"Where Fashions Dwell"
Dresses—Millinery—Accessories
723 PENN AVENUE

PRINTING
Embossing, Engraving, Wedding Invitations, Announcements, Cards, Letterheads, Multigraphing.
J. P. HAMILL
First National Bank Building

KREGAR & CO.
900 Wood Street
Distributors of
"White Rose" Brand Foods
"QUEEN QUALITY" BUTTER

YORK

VITALITY SHOES
exclusively sold by
REINEBERGS
51-53 S. George Street
YORK'S MOST MODERN SHOE STORE

WEST YORK INN
● Breakfast ● Luncheon
● Dinner ● Guest Rooms
1400 WEST MARKET STREET
Phone 52258

The Anna Herr Frantz Gift Shop
Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa.
is offering an unusual line of Gifts and and Greeting Cards for the Easter Season.

Easter Candies
All kinds of lovely Novelties and Gift Packages at the
RAY MAE SHOP
142 E. Market Street

Spring Blouses—Skirts and Sweaters $1.98 and up
THE LINGERIE SHOP
19-21 S. BEAVER STREET

Gloves, Bags, Hosiery
Costume Jewelry and Hankies

ACCESSORY SHOP
23½ S. BEAVER STREET

For Better Clothing, Hats—Furnishings
McFALL'S
18 N. George Street

EMILIE HAT SHOP
23 WEST KING STREET
Spring Millinery
for Miss and Matron
Renovating done reasonably
HATTIE G. KESSLER

FRISBY'S
TAILORS
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
—PHONE 2720—
620 W. Market St. York, Pa.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Adversaries (Luke 13:17)—*Ad'-ver-ser'-iz* (*a* short, first *e* as in maker, second short as in *end*, *i* short); or, especially in Britain, *ad'-ver-ser-iz* (*a* and *i* short, both *e*'s as in maker, no secondary accent).

The phrase "his adversaries," in Luke, represents a Greek one which means "those set against him." Tyndale renders the passage, "all his adversaries were ashamed," and he is followed by other old translators. An American Translation takes off any archaic effect this wording may have with "all his opponents were humiliated." "Adversary," a direct derivative from Latin *adversarius*, means, as in the beginning, one who is "against."

Antidote — *An'-ti-dot* (*a* and *i* short, *o* long).

From a Greek adjective which hands its meaning down straight—describing something that is given to counteract an effect; ordinarily something benign to offset what is malign. The Latin borrows it to make a noun, *antidotum*; and so it comes down and is fashioned into English, where it becomes noun and verb. The word finds frequent use in both literal and figurative situations. Shakespeare, among poets, turns its rhythmic succession of syllables, as well as its decisive meaning, to account.

Bowed (Luke 13:11)—*Boud* (*ou* as in *loud*).

A passive use of the verb "bow" that means "droop," "incline the head"; easily mistaken for the corresponding form of the verb "bow" that means "make curved." In the latter case, the diphthong takes the sound of long *o*. Tyndale uses the phrase "bowed together," striving for an equivalent of the word of the original text, and Authorized follows him. The Greek has a present participle, which would seem to imply that the woman was going about in a "stooping" attitude. An American Translation modernizes the Tyndale-Authorized expression into "bent double."

Divest—*Di-vest'* (*i* long, *e* short); by Webster's second choice, the *i* may be sounded short. Demands of emphasis, perhaps, should regulate the quantity and quality of this vowel. It would hardly be useful to argue the case one way or the other on the basis of right and wrong. Taste must determine; but no doubt Webster's authority for a long *i* will go undisputed with the majority.

As to meaning, the Latin from which "divest" comes (*vestire*, "to clothe") carries the idea of putting off a garment. Many writers and speakers hold to the fancy that to retain something of the source meaning in figurative employment of such a word lends a certain pleasant vividness.

Emanate — *Em'-a-nat* (*e* short, first *a* obscured as in *sofa*, second long).

"To shed forth." A word of clear import; forcible, although in a restrained and unobtrusive way. A Latin inheritance that retains the values it acquired in the talk and writing of long ago. The fundamental classic verb *manare*, "to flow lightly," began to take on, in Roman times, certain figurative meanings; and these the English derivative applies and develops.

Latent — *La'-tent* (*a* long, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

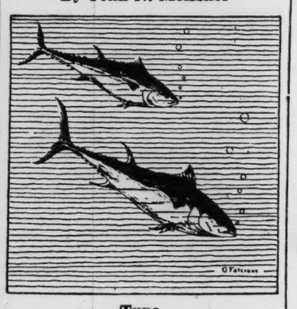
"That which lies away from view." Something that is in, or beside, the path, but remains unobserved. The Latin verb *latere* at times has the significance of a reflexive, referring to a person or other creature that hides himself or itself by intentionally going or staying under cover. As the English word is used, the concealment may be in the nature of things, it may be by mere chance, or it may be by design; an elastic adjective, taking meaning according to context.

Odiousness — *O'-di-us-ness* (*o* long, *i* and *e* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*); or, especially in Britain, *od'-yus-ness* (*o* long, *u* clipped-short, *e* short). American preference for four syllables in pronouncing this word may have arisen from concern lest the *y* in the three-syllable pronunciation should roughen into a consonantal *j*.

Latin has *odiosus*, "odious." English contrives an abstract noun by adding the Anglo-Saxon termination *ness* to its form of the adjective. Euphony no doubt determines this procedure, "odiousness" being better in sound than a more correct formation, like "odiosity," would be.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner



Tuna

Tuna fish, as "Kings of the Mackerel," are the largest known members of this family. They weigh up to 1,500 pounds and sometimes measure 13 feet. In Colonial days tuna were scorned for the table but prized for their oil. Today canned Pacific tuna is sold throughout the world as a delicacy. Streamlined for speed, tuna can swim 30 m.p.h. They live in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

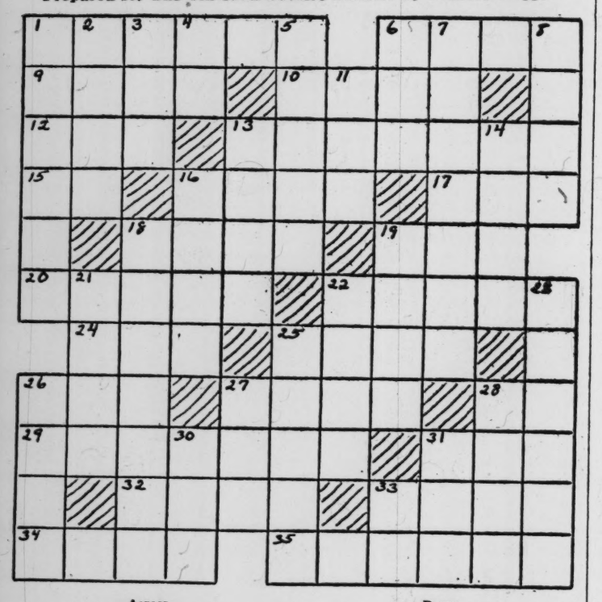
Brevities

Chicago Daily News: With motorcar companies building airplanes there may develop presently bottlenecks in the skies.

Dallas Morning News: Old Dobbin was slow, but when you tied him to a hitching post you didn't have to drop a nickel in a slot.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



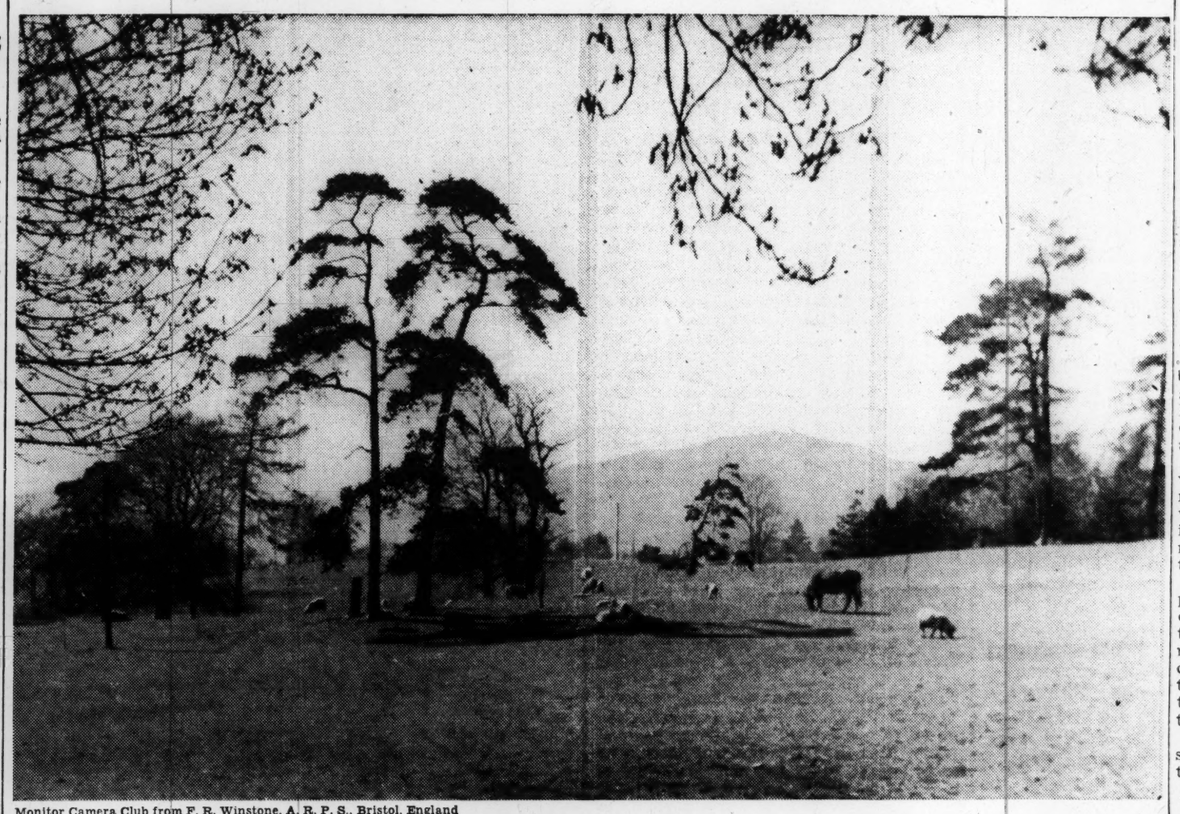
Across

1—If you emulated Hendrik Van Loon, you would become what?
6—What ran away with spoon in certain nursery rhyme?
9—What is the staple diet of the people in most warm countries?
10—What is name of three English rivers?
12—What is a fresh-water cyprinoid food fish of Europe?
13—What is a rope hobble or clog for a horse, cow, etc.?
15—Who was mother of Titans?
16—To draw out and twist into threads.
17—Bitter vetch is what?
18—What is an animal without feet?
19—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
20—What is a book of Apocrypha?
22—What is a strong durable white fiber derived from leaves of a West Indian agave?
24—Moist.
25—What is a system of signals for communication by telegraph, flags, etc.?
26—Who was Norse queen of underworld?
27—A davenport is what?
28—Panama Canal (abbr.).
29—What is an imaginary stone of impenetrable hardness?
31—What is monetary unit of Rumania?
32—Arena of a circus is what?
33—What is capital of Switzerland?
34—What is a European fish of carp family?
35—Who is the Vicar's elder daughter in "The Vicar of Wakefield"?

Down

1—Who wrote "The Shepherd of the Hills"?
2—If you owned a palfrey, you would do what?
3—Frozen water.
4—What is symbol for tellurium?
5—What is an antonym of "slow"?
6—Spanish gentleman is called what?
7—What is burned in a censer?
8—Who painted "Laughing Cavalier"?
11—Large wheeled conveyance.
13—Blot.
14—What is the Assam silkworm?
16—What is rod used to hold meat roasted over a fire?
18—Who wrote letters to Heloise?
19—Amonasro is a character in what opera?
21—Was indebted to.
22—Clement.
23—What is a blank space, as in a manuscript?
25—What is a river of Africa?
26—What is a slender threadlike outgrowth of an animal?
27—What is a river of Poland?
28—Persian fairy is called what?
30—Denoting the middle part.
31—What is monetary unit of Bulgaria?
33—What prefix means "twice"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Springtime in Wales

An interesting Welsh landscape photographed near Abergavenny, Brecknockshire.

Daily Quotation

THE reward of a thing well done is to have done it.—EMERSON.

Where Would You Find—

1. The country to which John G. Winant is Ambassador?
2. The Tennessee River?
3. The Pelage Islands?
4. Mount Barnard?
5. Cape Clear?
6. The ruins of ancient Thebes?
7. A paca?
8. Long Island Sound?
9. Ankara?
10. The college founded by the Massachusetts Bay Colony?

(Answers appear on this page)

In Lighter Vein

Along Similar Lines

Confronted with the task of paraphrasing the sentence, "He was clad in a suit of mail," a small boy wrote:

"He wore a postman's uniform."—Tit-Bits.

In Other Words It's Burnt

Wife: "Dear, why do you occasionally wrap up what's left of your toast and carry it off?"

Artist: "Why, I do some of my best charcoal sketches with it."—Pasadena Post.

Getting Involved

The teacher sought to impress on her young pupils the fact that things could not be subtracted from one another unless they were of the same denomination. "For example," she continued, "we cannot take five apples from six bananas."

Then the young genius spoke up. There is always at least one in every classroom. He said: "But can't we take five apples from three trees?"

Betty's Observations

Little Betty, returning from school one afternoon, said: "Johnny Wilson's examination papers were so good that teacher keeps them on her desk to show visitors."

Asked about her own, she had to confess that they weren't good.

"But why aren't yours as good as Johnny's?" her mother asked. "You have the same opportunities."

"I know, mother," said Betty, "but Johnny Wilson comes from a very bright family."—Tit-Bits.

A Verse for Today . . .

For he that will love life, and see good days, let him refrain his tongue from evil, and his lips that they speak no guile.—I PETER 3:10.

Where Would You Find

(Answers)

1. Ex-Governor Winant of New Hampshire is U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain.
2. It rises in Knox County, Tennessee, flows through Alabama and Tennessee, and empties into the Ohio River; 652 miles long.
3. Linosa, Lampedusa, and Lampione are Italian islands in the Sicilian Channel.
4. California; 14,003 feet.
5. It is on the southern coast of Ireland.
6. The famous ruins of the ancient capital of Upper Egypt are at Karnak, a town near Luxor.
7. A seminocturnal rodent of Central and South America; brown with white spots.
8. The body of water between Long Island and the state of Connecticut.
9. The capital of Turkey.
10. Harvard University.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Airplanes Can Be Flown by Radio?

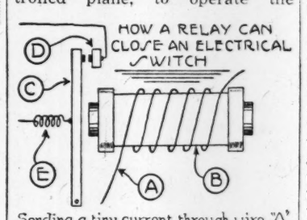
Going the ancient fancy of a witch riding on a broomstick one better, modern scientific devices have succeeded in making the broom fly without the witch. In demonstrations, full-sized regular airplanes have taken off, executed a series of maneuvers in the air, and have returned safely to land without a human being in the ship.

The feat may be accomplished by installing several radio receiving sets in the plane, each sensitive only to a single frequency, and each on a different frequency from any of the others.

On the ground, there is a short-wave transmitter for sending signals to the sets. The use of short waves makes tuning possible within a very narrow band, which permits close co-ordination between transmitter and receiver.

When a receiver in the plane picks up its individual signal, it operates a relay which acts to throw a switch, starting an electric motor which regulates one of the controls. A hydraulic control system also is possible, in which event the relay turns a valve rather than throwing a switch.

There should be a minimum of seven receivers in the radio-controlled plane, to operate the throttle, elevators, rudder, ailerons, etc. These controls would enable the operator at the transmitter to guide the ship to the right or left, or straight ahead; make it climb; fly level; glide; or dive.



Sending a tiny current through wire "A" around electromagnet "B", draws armature "C" over, closing a second electrical circuit at switch "D". Spring "E" pulls armature "C" back, breaking contact, when current through "A" stops.

Another form of radio-controlled flight permits the completely automatic landing of airplanes without the pilot touching a single control. Upon reaching a point a few miles from the landing field, the pilot simply closes the automatic-landing switch and sits back to witness a marvel. From that moment until the plane rolls to a stop on the landing field runway, its motor idling, and its brakes applied, robot radio-controls function unaided. The pilot merely watches the instrument panel to be sure that all is well, ready to take manual control of the plane in the event of an emergency.—W. P. Keasbey

Snow on Planes

British fliers say that snow falling on fighter planes may add nearly 200 pounds to the load, and on a large bomber 1,000 pounds may be added.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Good Neighbor Policy"

Recently the writer hurriedly posted a letter at the corner mailbox and then realized that he had not stamped it. According to the notice on the mailbox, the next pickup would be in a very few minutes. As he stood pondering and wondering if he could go back to the house for a stamp and return in time to see the postman, a man from a near-by house came up to post several letters. He was told what had happened and listened sympathetically before returning to his house.

In a very short time the neighbor returned, waving an envelope, and asked, "Have you a pencil?" The reply was, "Yes." "Then," he continued, "write something on this envelope for the postman so he will know there is a three-cent stamp in it." Refusing to accept anything for the stamp and envelope except an expression of thanks, he returned home. This note was written on the outside of the envelope: "Postman: I have enclosed a three-cent stamp omitted from a letter in the mailbox addressed to . . . Thank you very much for the favor." The envelope, unsealed, was then fixed over the keyhole so that it would be noticed.

The writer returned home with a feeling of gratitude for the kindness and neighborliness which had been expressed by one whom he had not seen before. In a day or two a reply to the letter which had been posted proved that the postman had fulfilled more than his customary duty.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Something Found on Lost Island?*

By LE PELLEY

EVEN IF OUR YACHT CAN'T BE FOUND, I MUST CONTINUE MY RESEARCH ..
WHAT HAVE YOU TO REPORT, MR ORCHID ?
STILL NO TRACE OF THE YACHT, PROFESSOR ..
HMM
SEE ANYTHING UP THERE ?
NOTHING BUT WAVES, CLOUDS, AND PALM TREES
WAIT ! I THINK I SEE SOMETHING DOWN HERE ....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Oh, Boy!—Now Now We're Getting Somewhere*

By RODGERS

"Well, I guess the people that moved into my old home have had a chance to get settled by now," I decided this morning—
So I went over to get acquainted—
"Hm-m, what's going on?" I wondered—
Oh boy!
Our new neighbor was building a dog house!

The Adventures of Waddles —*I Resign!*

By THE HAGERS

EFFICIENCY EXPERT
THIS MORNING BALDPATE SUMMONED ME. "I'VE BLUNDERED AT THIS JOB," SAID HE.
EFFICIENCY SHOULD HELP, NOT HARM; AND LIBERTY IS DRAKEVILLE'S CHARM.
MY RESIGNATION I'LL SUBMIT TO MAYOR DRAKE, AND THEN I'LL QUIT."
"BALDPATE," I CRIED, "I HAVE A SCHEME. YOU MANAGE DRAKEVILLE'S BASEBALL TEAM!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Joining the Posse

In every community having free institutions the totalitarians insist on every jot and tittle of legal technicality which will help them to tear down freedom and law alike. Now they are doing it in the world community.

Unofficial protests from Berlin and Rome against the United States' arrest of Axis ships suddenly discover international law. Of course they have nothing to say about illegal submarine warfare. Nor do they seem to know anything about the concerted sabotage of their own ships. And of course they make no mention of the sheer gangsterism they set up as the only international law wherever their power runs. Instead Berlin comment indicates that civilization and morality are threatened by an American attitude which is described as that of the "wild West."

The Nazi Foreign Office organ, Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, is particularly concerned about the Havana speech of Attorney General Jackson, developing the legal aspects of the "principle of self-defense." The defenders of propriety who denounced the "lawlessness" of the Czechs, protested Polish "attacks," and now feel "endangered" by the Yugoslavs, are alarmed lest the United States scrap international law.

Americans will desire their Government to observe every obligation of international morality which can be preserved in the "wild West" world created by totalitarian gangsterism. But they do believe in rights of self-defense and they are awakening to the folly of beginning to defend oneself only after the outlaw has "got the drop." Earlier seizures of the Axis ships might have prevented the sabotage, which in some cases will take months to repair. The United States has waited to a very late moment to "draw."

But it has finally recognized that the Axis has wrecked what world law there was and has induced a "wild West" condition in which decent members of the community must become "vigilantes" in the best sense of the word. In the early West good men did organize effectually to hold the outlaws in check.

Something of the process is visible today. The manner in which the Latin-American countries are turning against the Axis and taking steps to curtail its activities, the seizures of ships and aircraft, are evidences. The Yugoslav action and the indications that Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia will band together with Russian blessing to resist Axis aggression is another sign.

The United States' new attitude in support of Britain and of all nations who resist lawlessness is plain indication that it has "joined the posse." Its participation is daily becoming more active. But this effort is essentially in behalf of order and justice. The world knows that. And it knows how ludicrous is the charge of lawlessness when uttered in Berlin.

That Sweater You're Knitting . .

Midst the shadow of the present war, the individual efforts of countless Americans to relieve suffering in countries fighting for freedom shine as rays of light. These unselfish contributions are doubly effective when, with modern "total" war, the tide of tyranny seeks to engulf civilization by making civilians the objective of destructive attack, for they help to buoy hope and courage.

Those who are contributing goods or funds for bombed-out people will feel repaid to know that all but a fraction of their contributions are getting safely to the point of need. The British War Relief Society reports that less than one per cent of its shipments have been lost in transit. American Red Cross officials say that only a small fraction of that organization's goods has been sunk by enemy action. Similar success has been experienced by The Christian Science War Relief Committee.

"Bundles for Britain," Inc., also reports increased activity and loyal enthusiasm among workers. The effort among all is apparently strong and sustained.

That the contributions are meeting a great need was illustrated when boxes of clothing from The Christian Science War Relief Committee were distributed at Coventry, Plymouth, and other centers after heavy raids, and in London, notably at the time of the great fire. The need is vast, and it is to be hoped war relief activity will increase until the need is ended.

The recent news from the Eastern Mediterranean indicates that March went out very much like a British lion.

"Junior" Fifth Column

A conference ostensibly on "Democracy in Education," held recently at Harvard University by the American Youth Congress, presented an object lesson in the methods of the "Junior" Fifth Column in the United States. Four hundred students from 63 different colleges in 15 States of the Union gathered in Harvard Yard, most of them seriously expecting to discuss democracy on the campus. When they arrived, they found the Youth Congress in charge. One hired speaker ridiculed Britain's fight for freedom; another decried American defense efforts in the schools; another attempted to stir up resentment against military camps.

Such was the platform discussion of democracy in education. If any doubt remained as to the political views of those in charge, it was dispelled when a representative of the National Foundation of American Youth attempted to introduce a resolution condemning Communism and affirming faith in the American way of life. He was booed, hooted, and shouted down by a noisy minority, while the chairman shelved his motion on a technicality.

Many suggestions made by the students were worth while. Many grievances were apparently genuine. Not all in the audience, by far, were Communists. But those in control so altered the complexion of the meeting that many genuinely liberal students left in disgust. With them went the prestige which a forward-looking group of young people could command if they would purge from their ranks the American "Junior" Fifth Column.

Question or Insinuation?

"In your contacts with other spokesmen and officials, Mr. Secretary, have you found an expression of spirit that would indicate that the British were any more lofty in their purposes now than they were back preceding our entry into the World War in 1917?"

This question was put to Secretary Morgenthau by Senator Nye in the hearings on the lend-lease bill. A magazine now prints it with other parts of the testimony which it charges were "suppressed" by the "interventionist controlled press."

Probably Senator Nye, the isolationists, and the magazine's editors assume that when Secretary Morgenthau said, "I am not going to answer that question," that he was unable to do so without making embarrassing admissions. But what does any man answer when asked a question that corresponds to the old trap, "Are you still beating your wife?"

Now, if Mr. Nye had been testifying about his own views, Mr. Morgenthau might have asked him: "Do you consider Hitler's purposes as any more or less dangerous to the American way of life than were the Kaiser's?"

History in Envelopes

The foreign correspondent is ably aided today by a new type of journalist—the letter writer who pens interesting accounts of happenings in areas now affected by the European conflict. These "eyewitness stories," appearing not only in big-city dailies, but in small-town newspapers and country weeklies throughout America, augment the efforts of the more experienced journalist by bringing the war "home to us."

One reads of the bombing of a city "somewhere in England" with a sense of detachment, even though the story bears a distinguished "by-line." But when a letter from a relative or friend, written to Neighbor Jones, appears in the local newspaper, the same air raid, although it may have taken place weeks ago, at once becomes personalized. The letters from England now appearing in the American press, as well as the infrequent, more repressed correspondence from Axis-dominated countries, make enlightening "supplementary reading."

The letters of these amateur journalists serve another mission also. To small-town newspapers whose circulation does not warrant heavy telegraph tolls, they augment the thin trickle of war news, while country editors to whom the costly wirephoto is out of the question, find in these graphic overseas pen pictures an interesting and acceptable substitute. In a later and more restful day, American newspaper readers, realizing the part these warzone letter writers have played in enabling them to attain a proper perspective, will perhaps accord them a belated vote of thanks.

Spring: The time of year when you park your car in a bit of mud some balmy evening and find it frozen in when it's time to go home.

Our Readers Say—

"Let Us Strive On to Finish the Work We Are In"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My opinion of labor unions, (since your "Intimate Message from Washington" indicated that an expression of public opinion on this subject is desirable) is that they have served their purpose, and that they are now practicing the reactionary methods of totalitarian governments — opposing progress, standardizing and regimenting individual effort and initiative, crippling production for trivial and selfish reasons.

All organization has this dangerous tendency to encourage ambitious leaders to become political demagogues; and for this reason I appeal to all workers who are thinking men and women, to refuse to strike at the demand of their labor union dictators, even to dissolve an organization which would by its untimely and selfish demands interfere with the accomplishment of our immediate goal, the defense of democratic government, Christian ideals, political freedom.

As citizens of the United States, we have learned something of the meaning of tolerance. But to practice tolerance is permitted only to a free people. When faced by a war whose avowed purpose is the annihilation of all freedom of thought, freedom of government, and freedom of religion, then the united effort of all must be exerted to defeat the claim that force, pagan materialism, hatred, greed, and mad ambition have power to crush the spirit of man, free and God-given. All selfish considerations, personal feeling, and petty rivalries will have to be subordinated to the one aim, to "lift up a standard for the people" (Isaiah 62:10). Let us adopt as our slogan for this difficult time, the inspired words of Lincoln:

> With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's [nations'] wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations. (Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural address.)

In such union there is strength.

Deland, Fla. L. DUNCAN HALL

Halting Till Too Late?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is America going to send help "too late" because a few Muscovite labor leaders, bent on destruction of capitalistic America, and their blind followers, refuse to work? Labor thus acts, when the very civilization that gave it a high standard of living is endangered. They are traitors, in my humble but aroused opinion. Their action is as traitorous as graft in politics or dishonesty and strong-arming among capitalist leaders. J. H.

Boston

"Billions for Defense"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Billions for home defense, financial aid to the oppressed at home or abroad, but not one cent to send one of our sons to fight on foreign soil. H. EARL HUMBERT

Miami, Fla.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Union-Management Co-operation

Labor unions will learn to co-operate with employers much more than at present for the purpose of keeping down the costs of doing business, Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard University forecasts.

Such teamwork, undertaken for mutual advantage, will contribute vitally to the welfare of the United States, points out the noted labor economist in UNION POLICIES AND INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT (Washington: The Brookings Institution. $3.50).

The most important economic problem of the Nation during the next generation is likely to be that of stimulating the expansion of production and employment, as Dr. Slichter estimates the outlook. Collective bargaining, he adds, may be so operated as either to encourage or impede expansion of industry.

His survey convinces him that it is possible for unions to develop a system of shop rules and policies that effectively protect the essential interests of wage earners without interfering with efficient management.

"In fact our survey indicates that in important respects trade union shop rules and policies may contribute to more efficient management," declares the economist. "They have not always done so, but it is not necessary that the collective bargaining of the future repeat all the mistakes of the past."

In making this optimistic prophecy, Prof. Slichter puts his hope in unions coming to understand and adopt the long-run interests of their members.

On the other hand, he cites a number of short-sighted unions that did not know their economics, and eventually put themselves or their employers out of business. He also records that the total of unions pursuing the policy of systematic co-operation with management is small. The last inquiry showed only 22 enterprises in which an agreement to start "union-management co-operation" had been made within the two previous years, though he feels many others could have been unearthed by additional field work.

The thorough review of this rather obscure angle of union possibilities which Prof. Slichter supplies takes its place in the book as simply one of the many subjects of union policy on which he reports in detail. He has built his volume essentially out of examination of some 700 labor agreements between unions and employers.

Hence he has produced a picture of how trade unionism is working in the United States. He reports on how union policies on control of entrance to the trade, of hiring and of layoffs, and on attitude toward technological change, piece work, seniority, etc., are operating, either for the good or ill of union members.

In exploring the complexities which frequently confuse labor unions in adjusting themselves to industry, Prof. Slichter writes without partisanship, seeking to make a case only for the facts. Unions and employers have needed such an analysis, and the book should be valuable to both. F. W. C.

"This is a time for giving, not getting"

Sadie Works for the "Gum'ment"

Little Sadie Nadick was always the liveliest one of the Nadicks according to neighbors in the small prairie city of Towner, N. D., and they were sure that something unusual would befall her, an opinion in which they were confirmed when she finally took the civil service examinations and went to Washington. "Sadie's in Washington," Mrs. Nadick would tell friends at first and later on the regular twice-weekly letter home from Sadie was a matter of curiosity to the immediate and outer fringes of the Nadick family, to Mr. Salz who runs the grocery store, to Mr. Lang, the postman, and to dozens of others. The thought of somebody actually living right in Washington, seeing Pennsylvania Avenue, the White House, the Capitol, the Washington Monument, the President, even the Republican Congressman from the Nadicks' own district whom everybody called Charlie—well, it was obvious to the most blasé individual that Sadie had arrived.

Sadie came into Washington one morning on a bus after a trip half way across the United States. She had seen the open prairies change to populous cities, she had crossed great rivers, hills, mountains and here she was. Her attitude toward the United States had changed on the trip. She had known that it was big, but not how big, and she had seen something through the windows of the lumbering bus in its tour down the Main Streets of hundreds of communities that she would never have got from the swift rush of a railway train. And now, here she was. This was Washington.

The day was balmy. The meadowlarks might be singing on Pfaffer's pasture in North Dakota as a sign of winter's relinquishment of its iron grip, but here summer seemed to be in its first flood. Robins were on the little park a block away from the bus terminal. And what were those trees, all green! Great, glossy leaves: magnolias, she was sure; and that great pile of green, half tree, half bush, like a fountain transformed into shrubbery, must be box. Sadie had a thrill such as she had never had before in her life. This was the South, soft, romantic, voluptuous: what she had read about in books. Crocuses and jonquils were in the public gardens; a bird as bright as a flame that must be a cardinal moved through the trees; the trees themselves were budding, and in a minute later Sadie stopped and gasped and knew a second of excitement that was like a stab of awe and ecstasy and prayer all together, she had come to a vista in the park that ended in the White House and there it was. Washington . . . Lincoln . . . Calvin Coolidge (whom Mr. Pfaffer, the drug store proprietor, had so much admired), they all had lived in that white edifice.

* * *

"Show you around the city?" asked a guide. But Sadie was too moved to speak. She wiped the tears from her eyes. This was her country, her America, her Washington, and she would have willingly laid down her life for them at that minute.

A week later Sadie was ensconced in Mrs. Samuel H. Tidmarsh's boarding house on K Street, a fine old mansion with walnut mirrors and glass chandeliers and peeling wallpaper and thin soup. Sadie was one of a dozen young men and women living in this decayed gentlewoman's home on a street of such homes, engaging in clever stratagems against Mrs. Tidmarsh to get a second pat of butter and contesting with the rest of the Tidmarsh domicile for the use of the single wall telephone. There weren't many calls for Sadie, just at first. That long, wailing cry of colored Nancy from the hallway: "Miss Nunally, t-e-e-el-y-phone!" didn't summon her. She remembered the ample German fare she had at home, the friends, the peace, the quiet. She would remember those all her days. Those would be the background of her life, her inner isle of refuge which everyone somewhere carries. But how could she be lonely long with this new world outside?

Sadie discovered shortly that everyone in Washington does one thing. It is a city of a single occupation, colloquially known as "workin' for the gum'ment." She was one of some half million employees in a city which knows the calm of almost perfect social security, which has practically no industrial life, which is the white-collar city pre-eminent in the world, where pay, though small by many standards, is secure and where it goes on and on from beginners like Sadie to an older generation, sitting at Sadie's own table at the boarding house, of Mrs. Hattock, who had been in the Printing Office for forty-nine years and who always tried to get more than her share of the graham muffins. Sadie gave a shiver. She was not going to be like Mrs. Hattock. Yet this was what regimentation in this virginal, currentless, cloister of a city could be. Depressions beat upon the outside world but they only made Washington bigger.

* * *

People in Washington, if they wanted to, could slip back into political apathy, too, for all it was the political capital of the nation. The political tribe that ruled Washington came and went. The Mrs Hattocks stayed on. Once they were under civil service, with a "classification," they were safe. They did not even have to govern themselves. They did not have the vote, any more than did the people in Berlin; probably less than the people in Berlin whose burghers still have a say in local affairs. This cloistered type said they believed in democracy but they did not want democracy for themselves. Congress governed them, and since they had no voice in the election of Congress, they relegated all that sort of thing to other, more active areas.

And so Sadie began her life in Washington, like thousands of other young women who make up one of the greatest clerical armies in the world. She learned to long for a "better classification" and to strive for it and ultimately to advance herself along the rungs of that extraordinary ladder of social hierarchy which marks the civil service city.

She learned to wait for the middle and end of each month, when the newspapers of Washington double their "ads" and the banks stay open longer and all the stores do an incredible business on the two pay days. She accepted the world in which there is no secret about anyone's salary, once you know their classification (which can be ascertained easily), and where a young maid being courted by a young gentleman is as certain of his ability or inability to support her as though she possessed all his bankbooks. A city, furthermore, in which the higher officers have their salaries officially put on record in the annual bound "Official Register."

Sadie's life opened before her. The folks in Towner read her letters avidly. She was "working for the gum'ment."

RICHARD LEE STROUT

The Wide Horizon

"Soft Living"

By Pearl Strachan

The two items come close together in the current news—one announcing increased sales of alarm clocks in the United States, the other quoting a minister urging Americans to abandon their "soft living." Many times since I have lived in the United States I have pondered this subject of "soft living." If we can, for a moment, dismiss from the scene the abnormal conditions of recent warfare, we shall find that the so-called "soft living" is not of itself a thing to repudiate.

It may on the surface appear paradoxical that the land often scornfully referred to by Europeans as a land of wealth and "soft living," is also a land full of alarm clocks and early risers, a land in fact of hard workers. Actually it is an exceedingly logical circumstance. The stigma attached to physical comfort is not always so logical. Let a "new American" observe that while material comfort is often over-estimated and obtained at the expense of spiritual growth, it is a very mistaken idea, indeed, to assume that Americans are more materially-minded than Europeans. The fact that many people in Europe toil harder for more frugal fare does not necessarily mean that they are more spiritual than Americans, or that they would choose to fast were good food placed before them.

One of the things which early impressed me, after arriving in the United States from England, was the sacrifice young people were making to obtain an education. Some of them were washing dishes, scrubbing floors, running errands, tending babies, and so forth, so that they might continue their higher education. My young English friends went to college if their fathers could afford to send them. If not, their academic study ended. It would never have occurred to any of them to negotiate for entrance to college on the basis of spare-time dish-washing in exchange for room and board.

* * *

The central heating of the American home has always seemed to me cause for gratitude. I have often wondered what my neighbors in Maple Center would do if they found themselves with only open fireplaces in zero weather. The answer is they would not "put up" with them. Mr. Kent, next door, for example, would know exactly what to do, for he installed his own oil-heating apparatus. He is by profession an accountant, but something of a skilled engineer besides.

Mrs. Kent's personal car, electric stove, refrigerator, fur coat, and long grocery order would, in the eyes of some of her European woman friends, brand her as a "soft-living" housewife. She buys several dozen eggs at a time, while her French counterpart buys two or three eggs, sometimes one lone egg, and thinks nothing of spending an hour wandering from one market stall to another, in search of a product definitely identified as an "egg of today."

Do the Kents get "flabby" in their living on account of their many conveniences, and the freedom from the hand-to-mouth drive for existence? I don't think so. They are both active in clubs which provide milk for undernourished children, and shelters for homeless girls, and care for the aged. Their cars are in constant use for charitable enterprise. They have been instrumental in reducing the number of saloons in their city, in providing scholarships for young persons who would otherwise receive little education, in cleaning up the public squares, and raising the salaries of local teachers.

* * *

In the ordinary peacetime, of which I am speaking, the abundance, often mistakenly referred to as "soft living," seems to me a wonderful thing, a sort of fruit of generations of industry and intelligent use of materials. What is needed perhaps is greater gratitude — a silent prayer of thanks for every manifestation of that plenty which the censorious or envious would sweep away with disdainful cry of "soft living!"

The morning roll, the fresh butter, the milk, the fruit, and all the other good things which grace our table are gifts to be received with thanks. We should thank God every time we put on a warm coat, or good shoes, every time we attend a concert or read a book.

If we receive our gifts in the proper spirit and are inspired by them to continue working so that others too may share them, they certainly cannot hurt us. There is no special virtue in doing without what you can't have. And to throw aside, with a superstitious gesture of renunciation, the good that has been made manifest, makes no sense at all.

Whatever the preacher has to say on the "soft living" of the American people, a nation purchasing alarm clocks at a rate which keeps the distributors awake nights wondering how they will fill their orders, knows something about hard work.

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